THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 13,003. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1872.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

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HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—UP TOWN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT THE BRANCH OFFICE,

1,265 BROADWAY,

WEST SIDE, BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M. EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR AT OFFICE RATES. NO EXTRA CHARGE OF ANY KIND.

PERSONAL.

C.—I DO WANT FURTHER INFORMATION. P. P. P.

C. O. D.—WILL RETURN IN TWO DAYS. WILL GIVE no more time.

EAGLE—ARE YOU GOING ABROAD WITHOUT SEEING me? BIRD.

FLORENCE—WILL BE THERE SATURDAY, SURE, at 5 P. M. H.

FOR ADOPTION—TWO ORPHANS. CALL AT MRS. MOOR'S, or address box 101 Herald office.

LEFT HIS HOME, SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 23, Frederick W. White, aged 17 years, fair complexion, light hair and blue eyes; had on dark Tweed pants, heavy pea jacket, and either a cap or black felt hat; he is supposed to have taken the emigrant train for the West. Any information regarding his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his father, WILLIAM WHITE, 64 Charles street, New York.

MRS. OTIS WISHES TO INFORM HER FRIENDS that she is no longer at 52 West Thirteenth street.

MELISSA—WILL SEE YOU TUESDAY, AT USUAL time and place. NUDUS.

MOVED—FROM 198 TO 139 BAME STREET. LIZZIE.

SKATING CAP—YOURS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR the ball. Write again to PRINCE, Herald office.

TO "B."—JUST RECEIVED NOTE. ADDRESS AGAIN, CONFIDENCE, box 157 Herald office.

WILLIE M. H.—WE WANT YOU TO COME HOME. ANN L. H.

WILL THE LADY WHO LEFT A BROADWAY CAR yesterday morning, and stopped in Chambers street, send address to the gentleman who noticed her? Address FRANK THOMAS, station B.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON LAST THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 21, at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, a pair of Opera Glasses, blue enameled. The finder will receive the reward and the thanks of the owner by leaving them at J. H. BACHE'S, 219 East Twenty-third street.

LOST—AN AMETHYST SEAL, OLD FASHIONED GOLD setting, with the figure of Minerva and the motto Helpless engraved on it. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to 54 William street, room 16.

LOST—BANK BOOK NO. 19,463, ISSUED BY METROPOLITAN Savings Bank, New York (formerly Mariners' Savings Institution), and payment of same has been stopped. The finder will please return the same to the bank, Nos. 1 and 3 Third avenue, and receive reward.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 11,669, 33 SHARES UNITED States Fire Insurance Co., in name of Richard Corbin; has been lost or stolen. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating said certificate, as application has been made to the company for a new one. FRANCIS P. CORBIN.

LOST OR STOLEN—FOUR PROMISSORY NOTES; two for $1,000 each, two for $500 each, all dated February 10, 1872, made by O'N. Cutler, payable six months after date to the order of Angelica Hilker, and endorsed by her and me. Persons returning will be suitably rewarded. W. S. HILLYER, 192 Broadway.

FOUND, ON THURSDAY, 21ST INST., A ROLL OF [illegible]. Inquire at 111 West Thirty-ninth street, prove property and pay charges.

REWARDS.

$5—REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE RETURN OF a gray and red Cat, which strayed from 27 Bond street; were collar marked "General."

$5—REWARD. LOST, A PAIR OF GOLD SPECTACLES, with the name Chase on the case. Ad reward to 1 Delaware place, Brooklyn.

$25—REWARD.—LOST, MARCH 18, A SMALL FELLOW Scotch Terrier Bitch; tail cut, ears not cut, hair of blue color. Return to No. 1 West Thirteenth street, and receive the above reward. No questions asked.

$1,000—REWARD. LOST, TUESDAY, 26TH INST., $4,000 in United States coupon bonds, 1881, the following numbers: 29,397, 14,651, 27,000, 22,4[illegible], also $3,000 in mortgages and a [illegible]. Above reward will be paid to the finder returning them at the office of SACKETT & LANE, 24 Park row, corner of Beekman street, New York.

COX & KING, DETECTIVE BUREAU AGENCY, 12 Broadway and 11 New Chambers, [illegible] Chicago and St. Louis; correspondents in all principal cities and Europe.

DETECTIVES—LISALL & JONES, NO. 8 FINE street, Hoboken, reliable and efficient operatives to all matters requiring to be done in business or confidential; non Union. Strikes and Evidence, [illegible] confidential.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD companies, and are satisfied, and will do not desire to change their insurance, or whose policies are not [illegible] Agency of Insurance Agents.

A PRIVATE SALE—SUPERB OIL PAINTING, AN [illegible] at RATTER'S auction office, 6,00 [illegible] near Fourteenth street, where it may be seen.

A.—FURNITURE FAMILIES CAREFULLY MOVED, [illegible] HEWSON, Eleventh street, near Fifth avenue.

A.—WANTED, HOUSES TO SELL, LEASE OR RENT; [illegible] LUTHER HOWSON, 5 Union square.

A.—EASTER. A large variety of Eggs in yellow, earth way, [illegible] chips and sugar, in ten cents to $5 each. 841 Eighth way, near Twelfth street.

A.—OPTICAL DRAWING S. OF ROYAL CAMERA and Keystone [illegible] Elmer's, 156 Fulton street and No. 3 Park row. Best Gold Pens [illegible].

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY EXTRA CLASS No. 247—MARCH 27, 1872.
75, 51, 8, 69, 66, 63, 72, 47, 26, 23, 77, 76, 13.
KENTUCKY CLASS No. 248—MARCH 27, 1872.
67, 65, 58, 17, 55, 61, 42, 38, 32, 46, 70, 71, 3, 11, 48.
PAGE CAB—EXTRA CLASS No. 147—MARCH 27, 1872.
12, 20, 13, 71, 36, 4, 8, 54, 34, 74, 64, 35, 44.
PAGE CAB—EXTRA CLASS No. 148—MARCH 27, 1872.
21, 24, 73, 71, 11, 38, 45, 57, 5, 42, 52, 70, 46, 61, 19.
SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
J. CLUTE, Broker, 67 Broadway. Post office box 4,969.

DR. R. G. DURKIN, LATE OF 323 CANAL STREET, has removed to No. 7 Eighth street, four doors west of Broadway, Clinton place. Laughing Gas fresh every day. Teeth extracted without pain with my benumbing fluid. Teeth inserted without extracting the roots.

FIRST LAGER BEER BOTTLING ESTABLISHMENT. Imported Bavarian Beer, per dozen $2 50
Imported Vienna Beer, per dozen 2 50
Also Milwaukee Beer, per dozen 1 50
Cincinnati Beer, per dozen 1 50
New York Beer, per dozen 1 00
For family use and shipping. Delivered free.
DOLLNER & CO., 241 Broadway, opposite City Hall, New York.

HAVANA LOTTERY.—FULL OFFICIAL DRAWINGS received for March 12, by JOSEPH BATES, 194 Broadway, room 4.

MEAKES' MEAKES' PARAGON SHIRTS.
Made to order, of best muslins, and warranted to fit.
Sent by express, C. O. D., to any part of the country at the following rates:
6 Shirts, good muslin and linen fronts $9 00
6 Shirts, better muslin and good linen 10 50
6 Shirts, Masonville muslin and fine linen 12 00
6 Shirts, Wamsutta muslin and very fine linen 13 50
6 Shirts, New York Mills and best linen 15 00
Directions for measurement sent on application.
RICHARD MEAKES,
Sixth avenue and Nineteenth street, New York.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against harboring or trusting any of the crew of the British ship Early Morn, from China, as the captain or agents will pay no debts of their contracting.
A. A. LOW & BROTHERS, Agents.

OLD SILK HATS MADE OVER INTO SPRING style. Gentlemen's Felt Hats cleaned and trimmed at JOHNSON'S, 1,235 Broadway, corner Thirty-first street.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—EXTRAORDINARY drawing 4th of April, 1872.
CARPLES & CO., 43 Chatham street, room No. 3.

ROYAL HAVANA EXTRAORDINARY AND KENTUCKY Lotteries. JOSEPH BATES & CO., Brokers, 25 Wall street, New York. Post office box 4,364.

STAMMERING.—NEW YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, Professors MANN & COLVIN, Managers, 107 West Twenty-third street, corner of Sixth avenue. City references. No pay until cured. Call and investigate before patronizing.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, &C., AT the new first class warehouse, built expressly for the purpose, with separate compartments, elevator, &c. Lowest at low rates of freight; 108 to 114 East Thirty-second street, near Fourth avenue; articles received on storage, for disposal, private sale &c. JOHN H. MORRELL.

SHOW CARDS, READY MADE OR MADE TO ORDER while you wait. Lettering on muslin a specialty. Agents wanted. THOMAS NOAKES, 205 and 207 Broadway, corner of Fulton street.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN STAATS ZEITUNG.—In the firm conviction that I owe the cure of a Cancer of ten years standing to the use of ECO NDUSANGO EXTRACT, I consider it my duty to make the following statement: I am a German by birth, and have resided until lately in Hamburg, Germany. For more than ten years I have been suffering from an open cancer sore in the upper lip, which became daily larger and more painful, so that all the physicians whom I consulted told me that only an operation would give me relief. Not wishing to submit to it, and having read accidentally of the Fluid Extract from Messrs. Bliss, Keene & Co., I decided to try it, notwithstanding my physicians told me not to do it; and I am happy to be able to say to-day that this remedy gave me a miraculous and quick help and that the wound is now pretty nearly healed up. Business having lately called me to New York, I am ready and shall be glad to answer all inquiries in regard to my case and its cure to those who may suffer from a similar disease.
PAUL P. FRIPSCHER,
259 Delancey street, New York.
New York, March 27, 1872.

$300,000 WILL BE DRAWN IN ROYAL HAVANA Lottery, "Extraordinary," April 4. Kentucky, Class 248, Nos. 62, 65, 56 draw $85,000. Address RALEY & CO. (old established office), 174 Broadway.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

A.—FOR SALE—ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS, BIRDS, &c. Medicines for all diseases; prepared Food for mocking birds, at B. G. DOVEY'S, No. 2 Greene street, near Canal.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—RUSSIAN BLOODHOUND Bitch; must be very large, young and handsome; weight from 125 to 150 pounds, and 8 and from 29 to 32 inches high. State price and where seen.
H. GARDNER, 32 Thompson street, rear.

STALLIONS.

EDWARD EVERETT FOR 1872.
I have the pleasure to announce that I have renewed arrangements with Mr. Bonner to have Edward Everett (formerly known as Major Winfield) stand at my place, the Lagrange Farm, near Goshen, in Orange county, beginning on the 1st of April, 1872.
Terms, Without any Exception, $200, payable invariably before service, $100 of which will be returned if the mare does not prove with foal.
Edward Everett was sired by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by imported Margrave.
Edward Everett sired Joe Elliott, who trotted the fastest mile ever made by a six-year-old—2:19¾. He is also the sire of Commodore Vanderbilt's Mountain Boy, who, when seven years old, trotted in 2:20¾; of Judge Fullerton, who at six years old trotted at Buffalo in 2:23¾; of the Stratton filly that was sold recently for $4,000; of the Kilpatrick mare, the Marshall colt, the McGrath colt, the Packer colt, Mr. Low's colt and many more.
I will keep all brood mares at $8 a month for grass and $1 a bushel for any grain which the owners request to have fed to them. All accidents and escapes at the risk of the owner. All letters respecting this horse must be addressed to the subscriber at Goshen, Orange county, New York.
WM. H. KEETCH.

N. B.—Dexter, who, when only 9 years old, trotted in 2:16—the fastest mile ever trotted by any horse in the world—was got by the sire of Edward Everett; Startle, who, when 3 years old, trotted in 2:28, carrying a 90lb. driver, was got by the sire of Edward Everett; Bruno, who, when 4 years old, trotted in 2:30, was got by the sire of Edward Everett; and Jay Gould, who, when 7 years old, trotted in 2:22, was got by the sire of Edward Everett. All these horses, except Jay Gould, are owned by Mr. Bonner. Edward Everett not only gets extraordinary trotters himself, but it will be seen from the foregoing statement that he belongs to the greatest trotting family in the world.

GEORGE WILKES AND HONEST ALLEN.
The two fastest trotting stallions in the world will stand for a limited number of mares, at the stock farm of Wm. M. Kimmer, Central avenue, three-quarters of a mile above McComb's Dam Bridge, and opposite Arcularius Hotel. George Wilkes, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, will serve for $150 for the season. Honest Allen, best son of the celebrated Ethan Allen, will serve for $100 for the season. Season commencing April 1, 1872, and ending August 1, 1872. For services of the above horses payable in advance. Good stabling and pasturage for mares. All accidents at owner's risk.
WM. H. BOHST, 19 West Twenty-seventh street.

THE TURF.

POOLS SOLD AT JOHNSON'S RESTAURANT, CORner Broadway and Twenty-eighth street, on the Metairie races at New Orleans, Friday evening and every evening during the meeting. The entries and result of races will be received by telegraph. T. B. JOHNSON.

THE ADVERTISER, BEING CONNECTED WITH THE English turf, will forward the name of the horse which is to win the Derby of 1872 on receipt of 50 cents; horse at present at long odds. Address Mr. WALTERS, New York Post office.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

A.—MINER, STEVENS & CO.
668 Broadway.
Respectfully notify the public that, owing to the intended removal of their warerooms to their factory, 115 to 121 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue, they will sell their large stock of every description of Carriage and light Wagon, of the most fashionable style and elegant finish and of their own manufacture
AT REDUCED PRICES UNTIL MAY 1.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES—BROWN MARE LADY Augusta, with six other blooded Horses, will be sold at Eaton Town, N. J., Thursday, March 28, 1872, without reserve, to settle copartnership. Boat leaves New York, pier 8, foot Murray street, 9 o'clock A. M., arriving at 11 A. M., and returning at 3 P. M. Sale to begin at 12 o'clock M.
JOHN W. PARKER, THOMAS SICKLES.

AT THE NEW YORK
Sales and Storage Repository,
[illegible] Fourth avenue,
corner Twenty-third street, New York,
for sale, much below their value
for cash or approved
Top and Jump Top Pony Phaetons,
Top and Top Boy Wagons,
Four Passenger Phaetons,
Clarences and Coupes,
Baggage, Express and Business Wagons,
Rockaways and Depot Wagons,
Also a few skeleton Wagons,
by good makers.

A BUSINESS AND FAMILY STABLE, LEASE FOR one, five or ten years, [illegible] apply to J. S. FELLOWS, 257 Broadway, room 11.

A.—A.—A.
AT
The great Carriage and Harness Bazaar,
[illegible]
JOHNSON & VAN TASSELL
[illegible]
that they have now on hand a large and elegant assortment of the latest styles of light carriages, Harness, &c., at prices which [illegible] the attention of the public.

A DEARBORN & CO. SPRING TOP WAGON, POLE [illegible] $125; 1 do. do. $115; 1 Depot or Boy Wagon, $100; 1 Rockaway $[illegible]; 1 Jerseyman Cart, $[illegible]; 1 Rockaway $[illegible]; 1 Jerseyman Cart, $[illegible]; 1 Rockaway, [illegible]; 1 Express Top Wagon, $140; 1 Pole and Shafts, Harness, Blankets, &c., all for $[illegible]. WM. H. GRAY, Sixth st. 22 Wooster street.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF LATEST PONY Phaetons, Top and Boy Rockaways, Depot Wagons, Light Rockaways, Trotters, Phaetons, Road Boxes, new and second hand Carriages, [illegible]
MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 68 Broadway.

A.—[illegible] 101 WEST BROADWAY, [illegible] Rockaways, $120; Pony Phaetons, $125; Top Rockaways, [illegible]; Depot Wagons, $125; [illegible] Express Wagons, $100, all good work.

A SECOND HAND LIGHT CARRIAGE, ALSO SET [illegible] Wagons, in good order and reasonable [illegible]. TAYLORS, 50 Cedar street.

A [illegible] HAWKS, POST [illegible] HAWKS, 1 East Fourth street.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

A.—UNRESERVED SALE,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THURSDAY,
MARCH 28, AT 10 O'CLOCK SHARP,
AT STABLE NO. 2 EAST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET,
CORNER FIFTH AVENUE,
BY JAMES JENKINS, AUCTIONEER,
OF FOUR FINE AND FAST ROAD HORSES,
Carriages, Wagons, Harness, Blankets, &c., including the extra handsome and fast matched gray hog Mare, Lady Maud, 16½ hands high, 8 years old; sired by Edgell's Hambletonian, dam by Alexander's Andalusia; she has fine full mane and tail, all black points; has a great share of bone and muscle; is very stylish, and is admitted by those who have seen her to be as fine a mare as any horse they ever saw; she is a prompt and gamy driver; trotted last fall four heats below 2:34; was never trained to any amount to fully develop her speed. Lo can go to track in any condition and beat 2:40; she is warranted sound, kind and true in every particular.
Extra fast and highbred bay Gelding, 15¾ hands high, 6 years old; sired by a thoroughbred stallion, dam a City mare; was purchased by present owner in Louisville, Ky., last fall, where he saw him trot on heavy track in 2:47; he is very open and pure-gaited; requires no hooting when speeding; neither is he afraid of nothing, and is warranted sound and kind.
Also fast and handsome bay Gelding, 15¾ hands high, 6 years old; sired by Ethan Allen; dam a Black Hawk mare; was raised at Springfield, Mass., by Amos Hewett, and when 4 years old drove like a half mile in harness in 1:26; since then has never been on any track, but used exclusively for road purposes, but has improved so much in speed that owner believes this spring he will trot in 2:40 or better; he is warranted sound, kind and true.
Very stylish bay coupe Horse, 15¾ hands high, 6 years old; very stylish in harness; a good saddle horse; has fine and easy action, and warranted sound, kind and true.
Also Sulrop Park Phaeton, built by Silvers; 1 light Road Wagon; 1 top do., pole and shafts; fine single and double Harness; 1 one set gold-mounted Coupe Harness; Street and Dress Blankets, Robes, &c.
N. B.—The above stock can be seen and particulars ascertained at stable as above at any time previous to sale.
Gentlemen in search of good and reliable Horses should not fail to call and examine this stock, as they all are as fine as can be found.
Sale absolute and unreserved.
JENKINS & DUFF,
AUCTIONEERS.

AT WALDRON & COOKE'S.
Downtown Horse Mart and Auction Salesrooms, corner Cedar and New Church streets.
THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
Regular auction sale.
Two large, superior Truck Horses, in good working order and warranted in every way.
One pair car Horses, 15¾ high; sound, kind and gentle.
One Buggy and set head nice harness.
One pair good Business, just from the country, 6 and 7 years old; warranted sound, kind and true.
One bay Mare, 15 hands, 8 years; is a speedy, fine driver; promises speed, and is warranted sound, kind and gentle.
One Express Wagon, Horse and Harness.
Ten sets single and double Harness.
Two express Horses, in good working condition.
Other Horses and Wagons. Description at time of sale.

AUCTION SALE.
BY WALDRON & COOKE.
Salesroom and Horse Mart, Liberty, New Church and Cedar streets.
The large, attractive and entire stock of
HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &c.,
contained in Bloore's stables,
NOS. 207, 209 AND 211 THOMPSON STREET,
between Amity and Bleecker streets,
THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
by order of attorney for mortgagee,
the entire stock comprising 53 head Horses. Among them
One pair bay Horses, 6 and 7 years, 15¾ hands, an extra fine pair of steppers and drivers; stylish, free, even gaited; drive and trot like one horse; warranted to drive together in less than 3½, and warranted sound and reliable every way.
One black Horse, 7 years, 15¾ hands, sired by Davis' Black Chief, dam a Star mare, half sister to American Star, Jr.; an A No. 1 roadster, pure gaited, free, elegant and stylish; is able to trot any day half a 2:40 minutes, and warranted sound.
Brown horse, 1¾ hands, 6 years; stylish, elegant driver, fast and free; lady can drive him; not afraid; without fault, vice or blemish; sound.
One pair gray Horses, 16 hands; good workers.
One large bay Horse, 16 hands; good worker.
Four head Coach Horses.
Six head Express Horses.
Six head Business Horses.
One Park Phaeton, built to order, nearly new.
One Park Phaeton.
Eight close and open Coaches.
Three Express Wagons.
Three Sleighs.
Twenty-five sets Single and Double Harness.
Wagons, poles and shafts.
Stable fixtures, &c.
This sale is positive and final. No postponement.

A CLARENCE LANDAU, MADE BY J. R. LAWrence & Co.
Single seat Trotting Wagon, made by Dusenbury & Van Duser.
Single seat Trotting Wagon, made by Peter Dubois.
Elegant open Coupe Rockaway, made by Norton & Co., of New Haven.
Four Spring Top Wagon, made by T. E. Baldwin & Co.
Full Spring Top Wagon, piano box, made by T. E. Baldwin & Co.
Foursseat Phaeton, top on hind seat, made by Corbett & Scharch.
Twenty Shifting Top Wagons, by first class city makers.
Twenty different styles of Rockaways and Depot Wagons.
One Carpenter's Wagon, two no top and one Top Express Wagons.
Forty sets of single and double Harness, made by Dunscomb and other first class makers.
Twenty top and no top Pony Phaetons, with basket and panel bodies, made by first class city makers.
Two very light Doctor's Wagons.
At private sale, to close advances.
JOHNSON & VAN TASSELL,
110, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street,
58 Liberty street.

A GOOD SINGLE TRUCK FOR SALE CHEAP—PRICE $125. Inquire at 312 West Sixteenth street.

A LOT OF TOP AND OPEN BUGGIES, OF EVERY description; Express, Grocery and light Business Wagons, second hand and new. 548 West Twenty-seventh street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

A LOT OF HORSES, JUST FROM THE COUNTRY sold cheap or exchanged for Horses of less value; fit for carts, trucks, express, stevedore or any business. Inquire at 541 Canal street, corner Washington.

AT FACTORY—FIFTY TOP AND ROAD BUGGIES, Rockaways, Phaetons and Cabriolets and large stock of all kinds, cheapest in the city. DAY & SON, 146 and 148 Eldridge street.

BUGGY FOR SALE—ENAMELLED LEATHER TOP, almost new; will be sold cheap. Can be seen by applying to ELTON & TURNEY, Boot and Shoe store, 414 Fourth avenue.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—SECOND HAND SIX SEAT Germantown; also Wagonettes, several Depot Wagons, Baloouches, Coaches, Laundelets, Pony Phaetons; selling off cheap. WITTY MANUFACTORY, Nevins and Fulton streets, Brooklyn.

CORBETT LIGHT TOP BUGGY, $180; NICE ROCKaway, close door, leather curtains, for $320; new top square box Buggy (only used twice), $220; Miner & Stevens' top Buggy, $250; extension top Phaeton, by do., $400. 152 West Twenty-fifth street. Also two handy new Express Wagons, built to order for $200 each; price $150 each.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF VERY STYLISH BLACK coach Horses, 6 years old, 16 hands high. Can be seen at 155 West Thirty-eighth street, private stable.

FOR SALE—A FINE SILVER-PLATED DOUBLE HARness, almost new. May be seen at 53 East Thirty-third street, private stable, before 12 o'clock A. M.

FOR SALE—PAIR OF 15.3 YOUNG BAY CARRIAGE Horses; Lancaster, four wheel Dog Cart, Dunscomb double Harness, Blankets; warranted first class. 46 Washington alley, Eighth street, near University place.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME CARRIAGE OR COUPE dark bay Horse, 15¾ hands high, sound and kind, by J. SCHLOSSER, 452 Second avenue, corner Twenty-sixth st.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF GOOD WORK HORSES, JUST arrived from the country, suitable for all purposes, to be sold cheap. Apply at 86 Wooster street, near Spring.

FOR SALE—BLACK HORSE, SIX YEARS OLD, 15.3; sound, kind and true in double or single harness; the property of a farmer. 152 Thompson street.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, BROWN MARE, SEVEN years old; fit for butcher, express or milk wagon; sold as the owner has two horses and only use for one. Call at 152 Suffolk street, near Stanton.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF HORSES, SOME OF THEM A five score forward, cheap; one large truck Horse, $150; one fine Chunk, $75; one Mare, $40. 77 New Chambers st.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR ENGLISH SADDLE AND Bridle, imported by the owner; large, easy seat, and but little used. Address SADDLE, box 144 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUPE AND HARNESS, IN GOOD order, have been used by a lady for the last six months. Can be seen for two days at 17 East Thirteenth street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—LANDAU, PAIR OF CARRIAGE Horses, fine set of Harness, in a complete first class turnout. Apply at private stable 133 West Twenty-ninth street, between 5 and 6 o'clock.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FOR WANT OF USE, A DARK [illegible] Horse; also a bay Horse, both sound, kind and afraid of nothing. At 347 West Forty-ninth street.

GRAND SALE
of the
WAVERING CHAMPIONS
at Fashion Course, will take place
at the [illegible] of the L. R. Foote,
Green Haven, Putnam county, N. Y.,
WEDNESDAY, April 3, 1872.
There will be [illegible] Stallions,
Six mares, some [illegible] and colts,
from one year old and upward.
Wavering Champion has a rare world reputation as a stock horse, is a mere hundredth dark bay, with white marks, and weighs [illegible]. Last year the best proceeds from his services [illegible]. Send for catalogues.
W. F. FOOTE,
Green Haven, Putnam county, N. Y.

GOODS DAMAGED BY FIRE. WE WILL CLOSE OUT at great sacrifice [illegible] of Robes, Harness, Bridles, Saddles, Saddlery goods damaged by the recent fire in our premises. C. E. SMITH & CO., 4 Warren street.

HORSE, COAL CART AND HARNESS FOR SALE cheap, for want of use. Call on McARTHY, 278 Washington street, corner Dey st.

HARNESS FOR FARMING, TEAMING, TRUCKING, [illegible] HOSEMAN & BRO., Manufacturers, 114 Chambers street.

HARNESS FOR SALE LOW FOR NEW, LIGHT [illegible] the finest [illegible] 141 West Twenty-third street.

STABLE FOR SALE, 14 STALLS, BEING THE SPLENDID [illegible] Coach House on the [illegible] James Fisk, Jr., 247 West Twenty-second street. Apply to JOHN D. COMPTON, 214 West Twenty-third street.

SOME FULL-BLOODED ALDERNEY AND AYRSHIRE Cows for sale; also one Alderney and one Ayrshire Bull. Inquire of WILLIAM WATSON, 96 Frank st.

SECOND HAND LIGHT ROCKAWAY, SUITABLE for Business, Phaeton, [illegible] Rockaway and [illegible] Carriages. [illegible] MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 68 Broadway.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

SIX WORKING HORSES FOR SALE—SUITABLE FOR any business. Apply to TRUCKMAN, 509 and 511 Tenth avenue.

THOROUGHBRED SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE.—Inquire of R. PANCOAST, 10 [illegible] street, or at Ryerson, Brown & Davis' stable, 182 West Thirty-second street.

WANTED—A HANDSOME TEAM OF CARRIAGE Horses, Carriage or Phaeton and Harness complete, worth $2,000; will give a mortgage on Jersey property or a House in Brooklyn, near the ferry, for the same. Address R. P. MERRITT, 777 Broad street, Newark, N. J.

WANTED—A PAIR OF STYLISH JET BLACK CARriage Horses; no white; 5 to 6 years old; 15½ to 16 hands high; sound and kind. Address, stating price and where they can be seen, L. F., box 328 Baltimore.

WILL SELL LOW—A PAIR OF FINE BAY HORSES, three good Road Horses, one fast Mare; all young, sound and kind. Apply at MATTHEW'S stable, 210 West Forty-eighth street.

WAGONS.—FOR SALE CHEAP, TWO EXPRESS AND two Grocery Wagons, one Platform Wagon, one Baker's and one Gladiator Wagon, two second hand Buggies. At 226 Spring street, corner Clarke.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE, BY A RESPONSIBLE party, for his keeping, for gentle use and kind treatment. Address B. O., box 107 Herald office.

WANTED—SECOND HAND SPRINKLING TRUCK, IN good order. Address J. J. SCALLON, 531 East Eighty-third street, New York.

2 CLARENCES, TWO BRETTS, ONE VICTORIA, TWO Coaches, two Wagons, one Buggy, all in good order; the best lot of second hand Carriages in the city. 459 Third av.

45 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, FURnished Room for a gentleman, with bathroom adjoining.

50 SUPERIOR WORK HORSES, JUST FROM OHIO, suitable for all purposes; among them some matched teams; to be sold cheap. 176 Mercer street.

$150 EACH.—TWO BEAUTIFUL NEW LIGHT EXpress Wagons; also gold mounted hand made Express Harness for $80; two sets single Harness, little used, $65 each. 141 East Sixteenth street.

$150.—BROWN HORSE, 7 YEARS, 15¾ HANDS; sound and kind; stylish; gentle for lady; powerful Truck Horse, $155; must sell to close business. 118 Eighth avenue, corner Thirty-first street.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &c., WANTED.

In This City and Brooklyn.

A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM WANTED—BY A young gentleman, in a private family; location between Eighth and Twenty-third streets and First and Fourth avenues; references exchanged. Address, with full particulars, C. C., Herald office.

A MAN AND WIFE WOULD LIKE A SECOND Floor in a quiet house. Address J. G. H., box 2,394 Post office.

A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS WANT FOUR OR five Rooms, in a private house, before the 10th of April. Address, with particulars, for three days, G. M. M., clerk, New York Post office.

A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND TWO GROWN DAUGHters wish an unfurnished Second Floor or Lower Part of House, in good neighborhood; state particulars and terms. Address H. B., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A.—WANTED—A FINELY LOCATED MODERN House to rent, with privilege of purchasing; part cash and part rent in payment. Apply to or address HARDENBURGH & Co., 1,271 Broadway.

HOUSE WANTED.—PARTIES HAVING A FIRST class House, between Fourth and Twentieth streets and Third and Sixth avenues, desiring to reduce expenses, can find an unexceptionable tenant for Parlor and Basement Floors, furnished or unfurnished. Address THE DOCTOR, Herald office.

MEDIUM SIZE FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—BY A lady, with immediate possession; rent not to exceed $200 per month, which will be paid promptly in advance in lieu of security; must be near Broadway. Address, with full particulars, TENANT, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

TWO GENTLEMEN WANT FIRST CLASS FURnished Apartments (bedroom and parlor with alcove), in a quiet family; no boarding house need answer. Address D. L., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—A THREE OR FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP House, between Thirty-fourth and Fifty-second streets, Madison and Sixth avenues; the same must be in an unexceptionable neighborhood and in first class order; rent not to exceed $2,500 per annum. Address F., box 5,544 New York Post office.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE LOTS, SUITABLE FOR a coal yard, or will buy a Coal Yard. Address TURNBULL & CO., 307 East Fourteenth street.

WANTED—BY MAY 1, A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE in a good locality in New York or Brooklyn, or in the country at a convenient distance from City Hall; must be fully furnished and rent moderate. Address C. M. B., box 3,525 Post office, New York.

WANTED—A SECOND FLOOR, SUITABLE FOR housekeeping, by a gentleman and daughter; house occupied by small private family; location between Twenty-fifth and Fifteenth streets, Third avenue. Address R. W. E., Herald office.

WANTED

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE ERIE SPECULATION WANING.

A Tumble in the Shares from 66 to 58.

Daniel Drew and the "Bears" Charged with the Mischief.

Daniel Takes Away the Breath of the "Bulls" with an Enormous Sale of Erie.

50,000 Shares at 55, "Seller a Year."

CONSTERNATION AMONG THE "BULLS."

The General Harmony and Buoyancy Interrupted.

Governments Up—Money Easy—A Pot Pourri of Inconsistencies.

WALL STREET, WEDNESDAY, March 27—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day wheat was irregular and not so firm. The cotton market was strong and ⅛c. higher.

MONEY EASY.

The money market was active in the earlier hours of the day, and borrowers on stock paid seven per cent in currency and coin alternately. After two o'clock there was a marked increase in the supply, and at the close the transactions were generally at six per cent. Among the government dealers the rate of renewal was seven per cent, the fresh business being too small to merit quotation.

Prime paper was quoted 7 a 12 per cent discount, in which range is included bankers' acceptances and mercantile notes.

ADVANCE IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The further withdrawal of bankers' bills originally offered in connection with anticipated shipments of Erie stock to Europe, and the expiration of a number of sterling loans to the stock brokers hardened the rates for bills on London and necessitated a good deal of buying by the stock brokers in settlement of their contracts with the exchange brokers. The advance in bills on Europe is shown in the quotations, which closed as follows:—Sterling, sixty days, commercial, 108⅞ a 109⅛; do. good to prime bankers', 109⅛ a 109⅜; do. short sight, 110 a 110⅛; Paris, sixty days, 5.23¾ a 5.20; do., short sight, 5.16¼ a 5.15; Prussian thalers, 72 a 72⅛; Antwerp, 5.22½ a 5.18¾; Switzerland, 5.22½ a 5.18¾; Hamburg, 35⅞ a 36⅛; Amsterdam, 40¼ a 40⅜; Frankfort, 40⅞ a 41⅛; Bremen, 78⅛ a 79.

GOLD STRONG—110 A 110⅞.

The demand for gold in connection with the settlements in exchange and, as reported, the inauguration of a deliberate "bull" movement in anticipation of the usual "summer rise," suddenly animated the long dull and quiet Gold Room, and collected a noisy crowd within its walls, the gathering at one time in the afternoon recalling some of the busiest scenes of the apartment. Several theories are offered in explanation of the rise in connection with and in addition to what is said above. One is that the brokers so famous in the gold conspiracy of 1869 have caught the Vanderbilt party heavily "short" of gold, and have started to "squeeze" them. This theory is modified again by a representation that both parties are working in harmony, the movement of the original clique having been delayed until the present occasion, pending the receipt of advices from London, which are now at hand, to the effect that the Bank of England will, to-morrow or next week, advance the rate of discount—the expansion of speculation in Great Britain having impelled the bank to decide upon such a step. A decline of ½ per cent in consols is interpreted as a sign of this intention on the part of the bank, although it may be just as readily referred to the usual depression at settling day, which is now at hand. On the strength of all these various influences gold advanced from 110 to 110⅞, but closed offered freely at 110⅞. The course of the market is shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	110	2 P. M.	110¼
10:30 A. M.	110⅛	3 P. M.	110¼
11 A. M.	110	3:30 P. M.	110⅛
11:10 A. M.	110¼	3:40 P. M.	110⅛
12 M.	110⅛	3:45 P. M.	110⅜
12:01 P. M.	110	4 P. M.	110⅛
1 P. M.	110⅛	5:30 P. M.	110⅛ a 110⅞
1:03 P. M.	110¼		

In the gold loan market the rates ranged from 4 per cent for carrying to flat for borrowing. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$23,791,000
Gold balances	1,620,322
Currency balances	1,943,540

The Gold Board voted to make Good Friday a holiday, and will, therefore, adjourn from Thursday to Saturday.

COMPARISON OF THE EXPORTS.

The following shows the exports, exclusive of specie, from New York to foreign ports for the week ending March 28 and since the beginning of the year:—

	1870.	1871.	1872.
For the week	$3,559,559	$4,441,092	$4,078,224
Prev. reported	57,826,325	54,111,630	48,937,989
Since Jan. 1	$61,385,883	$58,955,721	$53,016,223

SOUTHERN SECURITIES DULL.

The Southern list was dull outside the new South Carolinas, which continued steady and pretty active at 59¾ a 60. Virginia consols fell off to 55 as a consequence of the latest muddle in the finances of that State. North Carolinas went off to 26½. The following were the only quotations made at the last call of the board:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 67 a 67¼; do. new, 67 a 67¼; Virginia sixes, ex coupon, 54½ bid; do. sixes, consolidated bonds, 58 bid; do. sixes, deferred scrip, 17 a 17¼; North Carolina sixes, new, 23; do. special tax, 15½; South Carolina sixes, ex coupon, 52 a 55; do. sixes, new, July, 39½ a 40; do. sixes, new, October, 39; Missouri sixes, 79 a 79½; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 92½; Louisiana levee sixes, 62 bid; do. do. eights, 80; Arkansas sevens, 73.

THE RAILROAD BONDS.

The following were the bids for the railroad bonds:—

Ben Lim Gold Ex. 1895	98	Quincy & Toledo, 1890	95
New York Central, 1887	107	Chi. & Alton Sinking Fund	91½
New York Central, 1897	109½	Chi. & Alton, 1st mtg.	111½
New York Central, 1902	109	Chi. R. I. & Pacific	111½
New York Central, 1905	107½	Mich. & Lake Shore, 1st	107½
New York Central, 1908	102	Chi. & Iowa, 1st	100
New York Central, 1914	112	New Jersey Central, 1st mtg.	104
Erie, 1st mtg.	103	Chi. & Rock Island, 1st	98
Erie, 2d mtg.	86½	Chi. & Rock Island, 2d	90
Erie, 3d mtg.	38	Chi. & Rock Island, 3d	98
Erie, 4th mtg.	37	Chi. & Rock Island, 4th	90
Erie, 5th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 5th	90
Erie, 6th mtg.	34½	Chi. & Rock Island, 6th	90
Erie, 7th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 7th	90
Erie, 8th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 8th	90
Erie, 9th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 9th	90
Erie, 10th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 10th	90
Erie, 11th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 11th	90
Erie, 12th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 12th	90
Erie, 13th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 13th	90
Erie, 14th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 14th	90
Erie, 15th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 15th	90
Erie, 16th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 16th	90
Erie, 17th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 17th	90
Erie, 18th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 18th	90
Erie, 19th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 19th	90
Erie, 20th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 20th	90
Erie, 21st mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 21st	90
Erie, 22d mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 22d	90
Erie, 23d mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 23d	90
Erie, 24th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 24th	90
Erie, 25th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 25th	90
Erie, 26th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 26th	90
Erie, 27th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 27th	90
Erie, 28th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 28th	90
Erie, 29th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 29th	90
Erie, 30th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 30th	90
Erie, 31st mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 31st	90
Erie, 32d mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 32d	90
Erie, 33d mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 33d	90
Erie, 34th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 34th	90
Erie, 35th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 35th	90
Erie, 36th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 36th	90
Erie, 37th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 37th	90
Erie, 38th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 38th	90
Erie, 39th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 39th	90
Erie, 40th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 40th	90
Erie, 41st mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 41st	90
Erie, 42d mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 42d	90
Erie, 43d mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 43d	90
Erie, 44th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 44th	90
Erie, 45th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 45th	90
Erie, 46th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 46th	90
Erie, 47th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 47th	90
Erie, 48th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 48th	90
Erie, 49th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 49th	90
Erie, 50th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 50th	90
Erie, 51st mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 51st	90
Erie, 52d mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 52d	90
Erie, 53d mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 53d	90
Erie, 54th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 54th	90
Erie, 55th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 55th	90
Erie, 56th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 56th	90
Erie, 57th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 57th	90
Erie, 58th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 58th	90
Erie, 59th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 59th	90
Erie, 60th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 60th	90
Erie, 61st mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 61st	90
Erie, 62d mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 62d	90
Erie, 63d mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 63d	90
Erie, 64th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 64th	90
Erie, 65th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 65th	90
Erie, 66th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 66th	90
Erie, 67th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 67th	90
Erie, 68th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 68th	90
Erie, 69th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 69th	90
Erie, 70th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 70th	90
Erie, 71st mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 71st	90
Erie, 72d mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 72d	90
Erie, 73d mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 73d	90
Erie, 74th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 74th	90
Erie, 75th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 75th	90
Erie, 76th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 76th	90
Erie, 77th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 77th	90
Erie, 78th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 78th	90
Erie, 79th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 79th	90
Erie, 80th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 80th	90
Erie, 81st mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 81st	90
Erie, 82d mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 82d	90
Erie, 83d mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 83d	90
Erie, 84th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 84th	90
Erie, 85th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 85th	90
Erie, 86th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 86th	90
Erie, 87th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 87th	90
Erie, 88th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 88th	90
Erie, 89th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 89th	90
Erie, 90th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 90th	90
Erie, 91st mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 91st	90
Erie, 92d mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 92d	90
Erie, 93d mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 93d	90
Erie, 94th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 94th	90
Erie, 95th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 95th	90
Erie, 96th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 96th	90
Erie, 97th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 97th	90
Erie, 98th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 98th	90
Erie, 99th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 99th	90
Erie, 100th mtg.	34	Chi. & Rock Island, 100th	90

Greenwich, 225; Merchants' Exchange, 94; Seventh Ward, 101; State of New York, 113; Commerce, 117¾; Mechanics' Banking Association, 110; Mercantile, 126; American Exchange, 115¼; Bank of the Republic, 115; Hanover, 102½; Irving, 127; Metropolitan, 14 ; Market, 125; Nassau, 109; Shoe and Leather, 150; Continental, 94¾; St. Nicholas, 113; Marine, 165; Commonwealth, 81; Importers and Traders', 173; Park, 158; New York National Exchange, 97; Central National, 101¾; Ninth National, 103; Tenth National, 75; Oriental, 130; Bankers and Brokers' Association, 90; German-American, 106½.

With reference to quotations for the above stocks, as well as for all securities dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange, it should be borne in mind by the public that, under the rules of the board, the prices in all transactions are the rates per cent. Thus 1-0 for Harlem, Reading or Merchants' Bank would mean $60 per share, the actual par of the shares in these several instances being $50.

GOVERNMENTS STRONG.

The government list in the foregoing was steady and quiet at its recent monotonous range of prices, but with the advance in gold and cable reports of a rise of ½ per cent in the five-twenties in London the market became comparatively active, and quotations moved up to the new position they are entitled to by the higher figures for gold. The following were the closing prices:—United States currency sixes, 115¼ a 115¾; do. fives, 1881, registered, 111⅞ a 112⅞; do. do. coupon, 115¼ a 115¾; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 112 a 112½; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 112 a 112½; do. do., 1864, do. do., 112½ a 112¾; do. do., 1865, do. do., 112¾ a 112¾; do. do., 1867, registered, January and July, 112¼ a 112¾; do. do., 1867, coupon, do., 111 a 111½; do. do., 1868, do. do., 112½ a 112¾; do. do., 1868, do. do., 112¾ a 112¾; do. fives of 1881, funded, registered, 108½ a 109¾; do. do. do., coupon, 109½ a 109¾; do. ten-forties, registered, 107¾ a 108; do. do., coupon, 108 a 108¾.

STOCKS ACTIVE AND IRREGULAR.

The stock market was active and buoyant, with a general advance in prices, outside of Erie, which acted very much as if the movement therein had culminated, and underwent a decline for the day of 8 per cent—viz., from 66 to 58. The very first sale was at 66, the next at 65, the next at 64 and thence a "break" to 60, a recovery to 62½, and finally, near the end of business, a second "break" to 58. The first sale at 66 was so far in advance of what was the level of the corresponding and controlling price in London that it must have been the result of an order to "stop" a loss on the "bear" side of some small speculation. London was weak all day, and the price there fell to the equivalent in our currency of about 61¾, but must have gone down still further at the calls during the early evening in order to account for the fall here to 58, unless we attribute the latter to the moral, or immoral, effect of an astounding transaction which came to light this afternoon, involving a sale of 50,000 shares of Erie at 55, seller twelve months, the buyers being a number of English capitalists and the seller Daniel Drew. The details of this extraordinary transaction, as they transpired on the street, are given in our local article elsewhere on the subject of the great Erie speculation. Up to this time the other railways and the several miscellaneous stocks which are the usual vehicle of speculation from day to day had been exceedingly strong, and the market gave promise of entering on a career of intense activity and buoyancy, the rise in prices by the time the banks had closed on an easy money market having ranged from one to three per cent, the latter extreme being almost touched by Ohio and Mississippi, which sold at 51¾. But the action of Mr. Drew in selling such an immense amount of Erie, the sudden demonstration in the Gold Room and numerous other incidents were all suddenly collected together and interpreted to mean that the Vanderbilt party, under cover of the feint to-day, had sold out the balance of the stocks which they had been feeding to the street pending the rise in Erie and joined interests with Mr. Drew and other "constitutional" "bears" for a grand smash of the market and a rapid bear campaign in the interval to the beginning of the "summer rise," which rise is to be something unparalleled in Wall street, the money market here, the abundance of money in London, Frankfort, Amsterdam and Berlin, and the growing speculative fever in Europe fostered by the plethora of money there, all being expected to conspire, with or without Erie, to set the two continents in a furor of stock gambling. Our speculative fancies are becoming every day more widely known in Europe. Even in phlegmatic Amsterdam the burgher bankers are beginning to deal in what would be deemed a very rash manner in several of our railway fancies, including the Union Pacific shares and other non-dividend paying securities. The contemplation of the possibility, not to say probability, of such a grand scheme to break the market preliminary to all this anticipated inflation and excitement in May, June and July next, made some sudden conversions among the "bulls" this afternoon, and before the close of dealings caused a great deal of stock to be tossed overboard. But lightened of this load the market recovered a steadier tone, but with quite a reaction from the highest points of the day. As showing how curiously a stock not usually neglected may be forgotten in so widespread a business as was done to-day, Reading may be cited as having been utterly ignored, not a single transaction in it being recorded. The directors of Rock Island have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent cash, payable April 25, the transfer books closing April 8.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the principal stocks during the day:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central	96	94¾
New York central scrip	91⅞	89¾
Erie	66	58
Erie preferred	78¾	78
Lake Shore	95	93½
Wabash	78⅛	77
Pittsburg	92½	91¾
Northwestern	82⅞	81¾
Northwestern preferred	94¾	94¼
Rock Island	117⅛	115½
St. Paul	63¾	62½
St. Paul preferred	81¼	80¾
Ohio and Mississippi	51¾	45⅛
Union Pacific	39⅛	38½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	44½	43
Boston, Hartford and Erie	9⅛	8½
Western Union Telegraph	74	72
Pacific Mail	64	62

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, March 27—10:15 A. M.

$500 U S 5s, w. i.	115⅝	$500 U S 5-20s, r, '67	112
1500 U S 5s, c. '65	115⅝	1500 U S 5-20s, c, '67	112⅛
4000 U S 5-20s, c, '65	111	1500 U S 5-20s, c, '68	112⅛
2500 U S 6s, current	110⅛		

10 to 10:30 A. M.

200 shs Pac M SS Co	64	200 shs Erie RR	62
1500 do	64	200 do	61½
1000 do	63½	100 do	61½
400 do	63⅝	200 do	61½
500 do	63⅝	100 do	61
400 do	63⅝	100 do	61
1700 do	63½	100 do	59⅞
100 do	63½	100 do	59⅞
1000 do	63⅝	100 L S & M S R	94
1000 do	63⅝	200 do	94
1000 do	63⅝	100 Pac Mail	22
200 do	63⅝	1000 do	21
200 do	63⅝	200 do	21
200 do	63⅝	100 Ohio & Miss	51
400 do	63⅝	100 do	51
500 do	63⅝	100 do	51
1000 do	63½	100 do	51
900 do	63½	100 do	51
200 West Union Tel	72	100 do	51
200 do	72	100 do	51
200 do	72	100 do	51
100 do	72	100 do	51
100 do	72	100 do	51
100

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVII.....No. 88

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—THE VETERAN.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Sixth avenue and 23d st.—LAILA ROOKH.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.—LA BELLE SAVAGE.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE, Fifth avenue, near 26th street and Broadway.—MARRIAGE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances afternoon and evening. LEGIONS.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—HUNTING A FURLOW; BUFFALO BILL.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—FROU FROU.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET PANTOMIME OF HUMPTY DUMPTY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av.—AS YOU LIKE IT.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—SEA OF ICE.

PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—BUFFALO BILL.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISTS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.—JULIUS DE SEYLER.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Seventeenth st. and Broadway.—NEGRO ACTS—BURLESQUE, BALLET, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES, BURLESQUES, &c.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 714 Broadway, between 9th and 10th sts.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET THEATRE, near Fifth avenue.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS' HALL, 585 Broadway.—THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—EXHIBITION OF LAUGHING GAS.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 8th street and Third avenue.—VANDENHOFF'S READINGS.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, March 28, 1872.

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4—Erie in England: The News in London of the Fall of the Fabric of Fraud; Collapse of the Erie Ring; Prompt Action of the English Shareholders; Opinions of the London Press—Erie in New York: A Lull in the Great Battle—The Swamp Angels: Press Recognition of HERALD Enterprise—Comptroller Green and the Marketmen—Music and the Drama—Art Matters—Pigeon Shooting—Horse Notes—Monmouth Park Races—The Jersey City Frauds—The Comptroller's Payments.
5—Financial and Commercial: The Erie Speculation Waning; A Tumble in the Shares from 66 to 58; 50,000 Shares at 55, "Seller a Year!" Consternation Among the "Bulls;" A Flurry in Gold and a Rise to 110½; Governments Up; Money Easy; A Pot Pourri of Inconsistencies—Proceedings in the New York and Brooklyn Courts—Judge Dowling's Prisoners—An Injured Man Left to Freeze and Die—University of the City of New York.
6—Editorials: Leading Article, "Mexico—War on Our Southern Borders—The President Must Execute the Laws and Defend Our Frontiers"—Amusement Announcements.
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8—"Josie" McCarty, the Car Murderess, in Court at Utica: The Ladies of the City Prevented from Attending; Statement by Her Counsel—Smallpox: Terrible Ravages of the Disease All Over the City—Importing Smallpox from Brooklyn—Brooklyn Affairs—The Real Estate Market—Marriages and Deaths—Advertisements.
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12—Advertisements.

ANOTHER OVERBOARD.—At the meeting of the new Erie Railway Directors yesterday Mr. Drake, a member of the old Gould Board, resigned, and Mr. William Wetmore Cryder, merchant, was elected in his place.

THE POTTSVILLE (Pa.) *Miners' Journal* has undertaken the *rôle* of Diogenes, and proclaims boldly that in Governor Geary it has found an honest man. In this connection the *Journal*, which is a strong administration journal, advises the press of Philadelphia to "look at home and rectify matters that need it, and desist from the pursuit of a course which has tended to alienate the country and city and retard the progress of the latter."

ERIE IN ENGLAND.—The European mails bring us the story of the Erie drama as it was rehearsed in London, with the details of the first swell in the great tide of speculation. We are informed only of what transpired within the day or two succeeding the revolution in the management, so that we are not aware of what was afterward done by the two rival parties in the London market. Up to the time the mails left the McHenry party had played a very quiet *rôle*, and seemed to have contented themselves with the results upon Atlantic and Great Western produced by the Erie reformation. The other party, like their confreres here, grumbled because the victory had not been of their achievement.

THE POPE'S SPECIAL MESSAGE to Queen Victoria, delivered for conveyance to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Alexandra of Wales, at audience in the Vatican, will constitute a remarkable feature in the religio-political history of the present day. His Holiness' praise of the piety of the people of Great Britain is a well deserved compliment to the religious feeling of Her Majesty's subjects without distinction of sect.

MEXICAN GENERALS are certainly not remarkable for strict veracity. Our special despatch from Matamoros reports the revolutionary version of the battle of Zacatecas as given by General Treviño. His account differs from that of the Juaristas in this slight circumstance: that whereas Rocha claims to have captured the whole rebel army under Treviño—with the exception of a handful of cavalry who ran for dear life—and to have given the death-blow to the whole revolution, Treviño, on the other hand, now lays claim to the victory on the ground that he kept the field while Rocha retired and remained skulking behind his fortifications. He—Treviño—was anxious to continue the fight, but his opponent (Rocha) had no heart for it. Which side are we to believe? Here is a task for the future impartial historian of the present revolution in Mexico.

Mexico—War On Our Southern Borders—The President Must Execute the Laws and Defend Our Frontiers.

We are far from urging President Grant to make any illegal experiments upon Mexico. We appreciate the force of his ingenious suggestion (we suppose by our Washington correspondent) that the enterprise in St. Domingo would not justify him in any further volunteer diplomacy in the tropics. The President was rudely treated in that St. Domingo business. The excuse for it may be found in the clumsy manner in which the negotiation was managed. There was never a case where good intentions went more completely awry. The difficulties about St. Domingo were that the treaty was made by the President, through one of his Secretaries, independently of the State Department. This secretary, General Babcock, is more of an engineer than a diplomatist, and what he did was in a plain, direct, soldierly manner, with more a view for results than about the means of attaining results. As a consequence Senators Sumner and Schurz, gentlemen in a condition of high diplomatic training, had an opportunity of criticising the treaty. They were also in a bad humor with the President, Sumner because of the Motley difficulty; Schurz because, as representative of two hundred thousand German votes, he was out of gratitude with two hundred thousand offices. At the same time they were supposed to be republicans in support of the administration, and their blows were delivered under the mask of friendship. This made them more effective, and, in truth, enabled them to paralyze the President's policy.

Another difficulty with St. Domingo was that it was simply an experiment. There was no reason for its annexation other than the general desire of the Americans for extension of territory and the tradition that every President, to be successful, should add something to the national domain before leaving the White House. Even Mr. Johnson, after losing the confidence of the country and coming within one vote of being hustled out of his chair by a policeman of the Senate, was shrewd enough to annex Alaska. The management of that negotiation by Mr. Seward was masterly, and we cannot help thinking that if St. Domingo had been as carefully handled it would now be one of our territories. But while the President was earnest in the work the Cabinet was cold, the Senate was apathetic, and, with the exception of General Butler, perhaps, no one of the President's supporters showed zeal in the work. Rather than make an issue with the party, and not caring to remove any of his Cabinet, as Jackson would certainly have done under similar circumstances, the President with consummate sagacity remanded the whole question to Congress in a message which did him great honor as a manly, straightforward, frank document. He adjourned the question without abandoning it, and we shall, in all probability, have it revived after the election. But St. Domingo can only be considered as an experiment. There is no necessity for annexation. The military and naval reasons for its acquisition existed in reference to St. Thomas, which we obtained from Denmark, and refused to accept under circumstances that were humiliating to that modest and venerable little monarchy and disgraceful to ourselves. We refused to pay for St. Thomas for the bandit's reason that we could take it when necessary. The Senate, in the St. Thomas treaty, was stronger than the administration. Mr. Sumner could have avoided that humiliation if he had made the effort, and the fact that, as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, he failed to do so, went far towards reconciling us to the movement which displaced him from the head of that body. We can well conceive, therefore, how as cautious a man as Grant would remember keenly the diplomatic failures in St. Domingo and St. Thomas, and hesitate before advancing into Mexico.

But the condition of affairs in Mexico presents a new problem to the President. Something is due to our national dignity, the peace of the world and the protection of our frontiers. We are not discussing considerations of humanity and civilization. A President may be pardoned from acting upon sentimental diplomacy. He sees Mexico blessed beyond all countries in the richness, the variety, the exquisite beauty and luxury of its scenery. He sees a nation of eight millions living as paupers and bandits on a soil four times as large as that of France which supports nearly forty millions of souls. All seasons and the fruits of all zones, from wheat to pineapples, are embraced within its latitudes. He sees mineral resources that gave wealth to Spain long before Brewster and Winthrop disturbed the Indian hunting grounds of Massachusetts. He finds the civilization of Mexico under the successors of the Spaniards at a lower ebb than it was under the Aztecs; that there are wide, barren plains, sterile and abandoned, which the careful Indian was wont to irrigate and cover with crops of waving corn. Disorder, fear, horror, mutiny, superstition, bankruptcy, inhabit this land; its government is without authority at home, its flag without respect abroad. So far from these evils being radical and inseparable from the country, he remembers that two of its provinces which thirty years ago were no better than Chihuahua and Sonora (the provinces of Texas and California), are now among the richest and most prosperous of our States—and destined to become the homes of millions of freemen. He cannot but appreciate that to take this Mexico and make it as we have made Texas and California—as the dramatist says, to "lift it from the sordid dust and stamp it with a diadem"—would be an honorable and worthy deed. But, as we have said, this belongs to the sentiment, perhaps to the romance, of diplomacy. To use an American term, it is apt to make an administration "popular." At the same time considerations of mere popularity cannot control the mind of a President. Rulers have committed the greatest crimes in history under the temptations of "popularity." Warren Hastings' performances in India, the invasion of Silesia by Frederick, the occupation of Spain by Napoleon, the partition of Poland, the seizure of Alsace and Lorraine by Germany, were all "popular acts," but they were crimes, and brought with them the punishment of crime. Therefore, while presenting to the mind of the President the romantic and sentimental aspects of the Mexican question, and showing him in what respect it would be "popular," we urge for the moment him to imitate Frederick and Napoleon and Bismarck, and do violence to public order by wantonly seizing the government of an independent republic.

The problem is a higher one! The condition of Mexico is a menace to the United States. Our people have not thought so. We have pardoned everything to its weakness. That Maximilian business and the belief that in some way our government, under Mr. Lincoln, threw itself against Juarez and tried to elbow him out of the country, have disposed us to give the Indian President a chance. Because Mexico was weak we never believed she could do us harm. We saw during the rebellion that she was used to our injury, that her borders were depots of rebel supplies, that a French army occupied her capital and became the ally of the rebels, that Matamoros, on the Rio Grande, was a rebel naval station covered by a neutral flag, and that the actual aid given to the confederacy by Mexico, or, rather, by reason of Mexico, cost our treasury hundreds of millions. We attributed that to the French and Maximilian, but are we any better? Our border is now virtually in a condition of war because of Mexico. A Mexican general is levying war against the United States. Armed bands of Mexicans prowl along our frontier. Immunity has made these men bold, and for seven years they have continued their depredations. Millions of dollars of property have been taken by "Indians" who are citizens of Mexico. Our revenue officers have been murdered. Law has lost its power, so that even a United States judge hesitated to punish men for smuggling. In Monterey American citizens are compelled to pay forced loans, and an American Consul is in prison. This cannot be attributed to any foreign intervention. Maximilian is in his grave. Napoleon's sceptre no longer shadows the republic. The French have had more impressive experiences at Sedan and Gravelotte. Juarez is as much the master of Mexico as any ruler that ever sat in its capital. No revolution has shaken him from his seat. He is by all odds the most capable ruler that ever presided over Mexican destinies. He holds all the authority that exists, and yet his authority is paralyzed. He cannot rule the country, and because of his helplessness and our good will to Mexico and our desire to see a republic established and our sympathy with this patient, well-meaning, helpless Juarez we have submitted to indignity, to plunder, and are now submitting to war.

It is war, whatever view we take of it! And the question comes, can the President be true to his oath of office and submit to this war? Can he preserve the public peace and execute the laws and maintain the nation's dignity while an armed force is committing hostilities upon our borders? Is it an excuse that Mexico is helpless? Must we submit to war because the enemy is on neutral soil and under a friendly flag? No soil is neutral and no flag is friendly which protect the enemies of our peace. Suppose a company of mutineers were to capture a Cunard steamer and to enter New York harbor under the English flag and begin to rob our ships, would we be deterred from opening our guns upon her because of the English flag? War is war, and must be resented and suppressed and punished in whatever shape it comes. If we saw any disposition or any power in Mexico to suppress these acts of war we should be patient, and content ourselves with defensive preparations and remonstrances. But what right has Mexico to impose upon us the necessity of arming the Rio Grande and lining our Texas frontier with troops? The danger exists. It is radical. We are at the mercy of Mexico when at peace with other nations; at the mercy of whoever occupies her country in time of war. Canada is within our military lines. The population along our northern border could occupy Canada in sixty days. But our southern border is sparsely settled. The people cannot protect themselves. The country is so wide and open and exposed that to defend it would require a small army. Mexican ports are within easy access of our Southern coast, and would become in time of war as Nassau and Bermuda during the rebellion. Unless we mean to keep an army and a large navy we must consider our Mexican frontier as an open door. It is so widely open now that General Cortinas and a following of soldiery enter Texas and rob and slay at their humor.

When the bandits of Marathon murdered certain English travellers England exacted from Greece summary revenge and a large indemnity. Greece pleaded the excuse of Mexico—"helplessness" and "good intentions"—but it was not heard. English gentlemen should not be murdered with impunity because Greece was under a weak government. When the King of Abyssinia imprisoned a few Englishmen an army marched into his capital and rescued them. Yet here, on our own border, American citizens are murdered and their property destroyed. The President, it is said, has no power, but it is certain the country holds him responsible. Let him meet that responsibility by sending a message to Congress asking for authority to defend the nation, and, if necessary, to secure permanent peace by declaring a protectorate. And, to save time, let him order Phil Sheridan to the Rio Grande, with as many troops as can be spared. That is a ministerial act, and Sheridan's presence at Matamoros with a simple orderly will have a good moral effect. Congress will respond quickly enough, and in sixty days Sheridan will report from his headquarters, in the Halls of the Montezumas, that order reigns in Mexico, that peace has followed the American flag, and that this sorely tried people have welcomed him as the Liberator of their Republic.

THE SALEM (Mass.) *Register*—whilom General Butler all over—now calls that indefatigable, by way of derision, a "squatter representative." There was a time when "squatter sovereignty" was quite popular.

THE WASHINGTON *Capital* refers to the Hon. S. S. Cox as "a man whose Congressional heart throbs without ceasing in behalf of the humane." Hence he has introduced a bill for the better protection of buffalo and other game now being slaughtered in the most wanton manner. The Grand Duke Alexis therefore enjoyed his buffalo meat before the march of civilization put an end to such exciting sport upon our Western plains.

The Connecticut Election.

The impending Connecticut election is exciting an unusual degree of interest among the politicians of all parties, because of the extraordinary divisions of the political elements of the State in this fight, because of the very close division of the State between the republicans and the democrats, but mainly because of the doubts and speculations concerning that unknown quantity in the contest—the anti-Grant republican bolters. Last year the republicans were caught napping, and somewhat soured withal on Sumner and St. Domingo in New Hampshire, and they lost that State; but the effect was to waken them up thoroughly in Connecticut, whereby they recovered the State from English and the democrats. This year, roused into action by the anti-Grant republican speeches of Sumner, Trumbull and Schurz, to say nothing of Tipton, in the Senate, the New Hampshire republicans, under the flag of the national administration, bravely buckling up to their work, recaptured all they had lost last March in the Governor, State ticket and Legislature, and the general results have greatly encouraged the Connecticut republicans.

They appear to be confident of carrying the State this time by some five hundred majority, on a total popular vote of some ninety-five thousand. Last year Jewell's majority was one hundred, and, under the circumstances, it was a great victory for Connecticut. The probabilities so far appear to be strongly in favor of an increased majority for the republicans in this election. They have been working energetically; they have had a much larger force of able stump speakers in the field than the opposition; they have conducted the campaign on the offensive; they have carefully canvassed the voters throughout the State, and their canvassers report in favor of some five hundred majority for Governor Jewell. The labor reformers' ticket and the temperance faction do not disturb the calculations of republicans or democrats, although the labor reformers have a weekly organ in New Haven which, over their State ticket, flies the Presidential flag of David Davis and Joel Parker. In short, from the activity and enthusiasm of the republicans and the comparative apathy and uncertainty of the democrats, there would hardly be room for a doubt of Jewell's re-election if there were not some other disturbing force besides that of the labor reformers and that of the temperance faction.

But this unknown quantity of the anti-Grant republican bolters makes the issue of this Connecticut election uncertain. Appearances indicate a design among the anti-Grant malcontents to give Jewell the cold shoulder. Unquestionably some of them will vote against him; but how many? The democrats have plainly informed these anti-Grant republicans that, if they are worth anything at all as a political balance of power, they can surely master the two or three hundred anti-Grant republicans required to give Connecticut to Hubbard. If they cannot do this small service to the democracy, if they cannot command the two or three hundred republican votes which will suffice to give the democrats a glorious State victory over Grant, then Mr. Brown and Mr. Schurz can hardly expect their Cincinnati Convention to be anything but a *fiasco*. We infer that Mr. Greeley has been convinced by this logic of the necessity of upsetting Grant in Connecticut, in order to make the Cincinnati Convention a promising Presidential affair, with the aid of the democrats, to Brown, Trumbull, Davis, Logan or Greeley, because Mr. Greeley is as much a neutral concerning this Connecticut election as was the old lady of Arkansas in the celebrated fight between her husband and the bear. She wouldn't interfere, because she didn't care which whipped, husband or bear, and she had made up her mind for fair play.

On the other hand, a leading Western anti-Grant republican organ, the Chicago *Tribune*, urges it as a duty upon the anti-Grant republicans to support, through thick and thin, the regular republican ticket in Connecticut, in order to give the *coup de grâce* to the democratic party. And wherefore? Because this party is not dead yet, and, if successful in Connecticut, the old copperheads will jump up again, and become too proud to ask any favors of Mr. Brown and his Cincinnati Convention. But if you give this lingering democratic party another sharp crack on the head in Connecticut it gives up the ghost, and the democrats then will have no alternative but to disband their old party and join the liberal republicans under Mr. Brown. There is something in this argument which shakes our faith in the wisdom of Mr. Greeley's neutrality, and materially strengthens the opinion that the republicans will carry Connecticut on Monday next, wind and weather permitting.

A HIGH TARIFF republican paper published in a manufacturing district in Pennsylvania is much pleased with Irish democrats for signing a petition to Congress in favor of protection to American industry. It says that if some of our "stupid American democrats," who advocate and vote for free trade, do not soon become better enlightened, "it would not be surprising to see the Irish rising far above them." Then we should have the green above not only the red, but the "red, white and blue."

JOSEPHINE MCCARTY, the Utica murderess, has been indicted by the Grand Jury, and, as we stated yesterday, appeared in Court ably represented by counsel, who declared by affidavit their inability to proceed with the case until evidence essential to the success of their client's cause could be produced from St. Louis and elsewhere. The arguments put forward and the intimations of the inevitable plea of insanity they intend to introduce in defence of this heroine of the pistol remind us forcibly of the shifts and little legal subterfuges employed in all murder trials nearer home. As stated in our report to-day, the presiding Judge has been compelled to grant time in which to complete the defence, and from the substance of the address from the Bench and the other incidents of the day's doing we obtain an insight into the determined manner in which counsel will fight for the life of the prisoner.

IT NOW APPEARS that the Cincinnati Convention, originally appointed for the 6th, is to meet on the 1st of May, and a baker's dozen of liberal republican candidates, including Mr. Greeley, are humming:—

"And I'm to be Queen o' the May, mother;
I'm to be Queen o' May."

The City Railroad Schemes Disposed Of—Shall the Viaduct Railways Be Built By the City?—Let the People Decide.

The Senate Railroad Committee yesterday made an adverse report on the numerous railroad schemes which have accumulated for the consideration of the legislators in Albany. Among the rapid transit bills thus tabled, for the present season at least, are the New York City Depressed Railroad bill, the bill to incorporate the Manhattan Underground Railroad Company, the bill to incorporate the Bartlett Railroad Company, the proposition of the Committee of Ninety to appoint commissioners to build a railroad in New York, and adverse to the incorporation of the Underground Railroad Company. The committee could scarcely have adopted a wiser course, and their action in this matter will doubtless receive the fullest approbation of the people. No sooner was the subject of rapid transit publicly discussed than a dozen ill-conceived, wildly speculative plans were thrust into the Legislature, and the lobby filled with their originators, who were willing to "put them through" at a certain cost to themselves but a much greater expense to the public. Rapid transit is absolutely necessary to the city of New York for the accommodation of its million citizens and to afford facilities to the constantly increasing trade centred here, but we could not afford to adopt the mushroom schemes of party speculators. Merchants and tradesmen living at one end of the island and doing business at the other must soon have the means of reaching either their homes or offices within a reasonable time, facilities that are granted to every city of any pretension in the Old World; but they ought not to be asked to pay the millions stipulated in these bills for the accommodation.

The closest calculations of experts have established beyond a question the fact that two viaduct railways, running through the length of Manhattan Island along the lines of the two rivers, could be constructed without difficulty or delay at a cost that would insure the payment of seven per cent interest on the city bonds issued for that purpose and their redemption in less than twenty-five years, without calling upon the taxpayers for the outlay of a single dollar. These calculations are based upon estimates liberally made as to the required expenditure, and far within the probable limits as to the income to be derived from the roads. The cost of the East River road to Harlem bridge is set down as within thirty million dollars, which sum would pay for all real estate required for the right of way and for other purposes, fully equip the four-track road and place it in running order for public use to a capacity for the transportation of one hundred and twenty thousand persons daily. The income of this road for the first year is cautiously estimated, on a basis of ten cents average fare, at four million three hundred and twenty thousand dollars, which sum, with only four hundred thousand dollars added for rental of superfluous property, would pay seven per cent on the total cost of construction and equipment, all the running expenses and maintenance of the road, and leave a balance of over a million dollars annually to form a sinking fund for the redemption of the debt.

As we have before shown, the estimate of the income of the road is far too low. The rental received for unused property, stabling, storage room, cellarage, &c., would certainly reach eight hundred thousand dollars on a line of seven miles running through a populous neighborhood. The express and freight business would, we believe, reach at once one million dollars, and in this estimate we are below the calculations of experienced men in the business. Besides all this, the estimates made are based on the first year's business, and this it is well known would be increased steadily and rapidly year after year as the people became accustomed to the use of the road, and as the now fugitive population was brought back into the city and settled in the upper parts of the island. In the hands of the city the railroads would be run in the interests of the people, and hence these increased receipts, instead of going into the pockets of shareholders, as would be the case if the roads were the property of private corporations, would occasion a corresponding decrease in the rates of passenger fare. So there is a good prospect that eventually the people could travel on their own roads short distances for three cents and long distances for five or six cents, and still realize a sufficient income to pay the interest on the bonds and to cancel the principal within a reasonable time.

But there is another and a powerful argument in favor of the construction of these great four-track viaduct railways by the city. With these roads in working order and owned by the city it would be easy to compel the railroad corporations running to New York to remove all their tracks from the city limits, to construct their grand depots at Harlem and Kingsbridge, and to distribute their passengers and freight over the city by means of the viaduct lines. This would add enormously to the receipts of the viaduct roads, besides conferring a great blessing upon the citizens and benefiting an important area of real estate, through the abolition of the dangerous nuisance of the Fourth avenue track. In fact, the North River and East River viaduct railways, built and owned by the city, would not only increase the value of real estate all over the island, accommodate half a million of people on the instant and improve the health and morals of the city, but would in the end prove a source of large revenue to the municipality.

We challenge the State Legislature to criticise the estimates we have given and to refute the arguments we have advanced in favor of the construction of these great thoroughfares for rapid transit by the city of New York, and we call upon the more honest and intelligent members of the Senate and Assembly to discard the lobby schemes and to give the people the law they want. If there can be any doubt about the propriety of the construction of railroads by the city, or any question of the wishes of the people of New York on the subject, let us have a law submitting the decision to the popular vote at the next charter election and empowering the city to issue its bonds and complete the work in the event of an affirmative result. To this no honest representative can object, and against such a proposition no member of either house would vote, unless he should have a corrupt interest in one of the jobs of the lobby.

FRANCE AND THE INDEMNITY—THE HOUR OF FREEDOM APPROACHING.—On the authority of the *Constitutionnel*, one of the best informed French journals, negotiations are in progress between France and Germany, having for their object the liberation of French territory from the presence of German troops. According to the same authority the German government is willing to evacuate that portion of France now occupied by its troops on condition that France shall pay immediately five hundred million francs, and that the remaining two and a half milliards of the war indemnity shall be paid in yearly instalments. A despatch to the London *Standard* states that if the negotiations succeed the French National Assembly will be dissolved. We rejoice at this piece of news. The presumption is that the negotiations will succeed and that France will soon be free. The dissolution of the Assembly, it is reasonable to conclude, must follow; for, after the evacuation, the Bordeaux *pact* will no longer have a meaning. It will be well if France, left to herself, knows how to behave. M. Thiers and the Assembly have done well. It will be difficult for any government to do better.

REV. JOHN P. NEWMAN having been selected to teach Christianity to the Japanese Embassy and confute Confucius, the Washington *Capital* hopes that in this crusade against the Chinese philosopher the reverend gentleman will be more fortunate than he was in his attack upon the Mormon philosopher, Orson Pratt. But the *Capital* should remember that Pratt was entrenched behind a rampart of wives, and our Japanese students have no such protection—at least with them.

OUR DESPATCHES FROM THE ANTIPODES.—The news from Australasia, by steamship to San Francisco and thence overland by telegraph to the HERALD, denotes the progress of a profitable industrial expansion at the Antipodes. It shows, equally and at the same time, that the energies of the people are still hampered, to the prejudice of the public interests, by the whims and caprices of an executive directed from the far distant European centre in London. The export trade in wool remained active. A British war vessel shelled the huts and villages of the natives residing near the spot where the late Bishop Patterson was murdered. Whether the cause of Christianity will be benefited by this system of propagandism remains to be seen.

A PENNSYLVANIA ADMINISTRATION paper (the *Miners' Journal*) suggests an extravaganza entitled "Greeley in the Mud," and the philosopher flopping and floundering about, ejaculating:—

"But see,—what is that?—it is the White House! the door stands open!—it comes!—see! it comes—but, oh! horror! there stands the 'horse jockey' in the midst of the 'military ring,' with the people shouting, 'Well done, thou good, faithful and honest servant of the people!' Oh, Seward! isn't this sight horrible?"

And the flopping and floundering is supposed to continue to the end of the show.

Personal Intelligence.

General J. R. Trimble, of Baltimore, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

General William G. Eliot, of Connecticut, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General J. Kilpatrick, of New Jersey, is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge J. G. Abbott, of Boston, is registered at the Brevoort House.

Ex-Senator C. C. Alger, of Connecticut, has arrived at the Gilsey House.

Judge Pace, of Georgia, is domiciled at Earle's Hotel.

Judge Munger, of Rochester, has rooms at the St. Denis Hotel.

Judge S. Ross, of Pennsylvania, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Ex-Congressman E. C. Dawes, of Ohio, is sojourning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Colonel W. B. Wilkenson, of Georgia, is one of the latest arrivals at Earle's Hotel.

Mayor H. Moffatt, of Detroit, is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge W. T. Odell, of Albany, has arrived at the Sturtevant House.

Colonel J. W. Bradley, of Georgia, is at Earle's Hotel.

Nagu Nato Nakashima, Superintendent of the Imperial College, and N. Nagayo, of the Educational Department, Japan, have arrived in New York and are staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Mr. Francis B. Webb, who has been for many years the efficient and courteous Consul of the United States at Zanzibar, on the coast of Africa, is at present stopping at the Astor House. Americans who have had reason to visit the far-offshores of Africa's sunny clime are sure to remember the constant and unfailing civilities with which Mr. Webb has always met them as countrymen in a foreign land. Consul Webb has a most difficult post, owing to the unhealthy climate of Zanzibar and its unapproachableness from the civilized parts of the world; but in no instance has a traveller gone away from Mr. Webb without getting all the information he desired in regard to local or commercial details.

THE LATE JUDGE WHITING'S ESTATE.

Surrogate Clifford, of Westchester county, has granted letters of administration to James R. Whiting, son of the late Judge Whiting, to administer on the estate of his deceased father, who resided at Southeast Dover, in that county. The value of his estate is estimated at $1,400,000.

NAVAL ORDER.

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1872.

The United States ship Supply has been ordered to be fitted out to carry stores to Rio.

TOBACCO CUTTERS IN CONVENTION.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 27, 1872.

The tobacco cutters of the principal Western cities, including Cincinnati, Detroit, St. Louis, Louisville, Dayton, Toledo and Chicago met here in convention to-day. Forty-two delegates were present. The proceedings were secret. The convention claims to represent the entire cutting trade of the cities mentioned, paying in the aggregate $8,000,000 of government tax annually. They passed a resolution unanimously endorsing the action of the Committee of Ways and Means in favor of a tax of twenty-four cents per pound on fine cut and plug, and sixteen cents per pound on smoking tobacco.

ANOTHER DEFAULTING POSTMASTER.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 27, 1872.

George N. Knapp, Postmaster at Orleans, Ind., has disappeared. He is charged with having swindled the government out of $4,000 through fraudulent money orders. A warrant has been issued for his arrest, but there is no clue to his whereabouts.

EDMUNDS TO BE IMPEACHED.

DETROIT, March 27, 1872.

The Legislative Committee, to whom was referred the complaint and charges against Charles A. Edmunds, Commissioner of the State Land Office, made their report to-day before a crowded house. The report recapitulates the evidence tending to show malfeasance as developed in scrip transactions, speculations, &c., and the committee unanimously recommend his impeachment for misconduct in office and for crimes and misdemeanors.

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THE WAR IN MEXICO.

Herald Special Report from Matamoros.

Trevino's Version of the Battle of Zacatecas—He Claims the Victory.

DIAZ IN GUANAJUATO.

Anarchy, Robbery and Bloodshed Throughout the Republic.

NO PROSPECT OF PEACE.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The HERALD correspondent in Matamoros has forwarded us the following special despatch:—

MATAMOROS, Mexico, March 27. }
Via BROWNSVILLE, Texas, March 27, 1872. }

General Trevino's official report of the battle of Zacatecas states that he had combined the revolutionary forces from San Luis Potosi, Guanajuato, Jalisco and Aguas Calientes—numbering in all 8,000 men—for the attack against General Rocha, who had about the same number of government troops under his command around the city of Zacatecas.

THE DEAD AND WOUNDED.

The battle was a desperate one, and both sides lost heavily. Trevino admits the loss on his side of 800 men in dead and wounded, but claims that the enemy suffered equally as great a loss. Trevino states that he captured three guns, and six officers, with eighty men, but lost some mountain howitzers. He remained on the field until the following day, waiting for Rocha to come out and to continue the battle. But Rocha not making his appearance he subdivided his command, sending portions to Durango, Aguas Calientes and San Luis Potosi, to assist at the operations carried on by the revolutionists in those parts. He says he came to Monterey because his presence was required there. He promises that another attack on Zacatecas is to be made soon.

DIAZ'S MOVEMENTS.

General Porfirio Diaz is in the State of Guanajuato threatening the capital city of that name. A portion of General Rocha's troops has gone to oppose him.

The revolutionary chief Laroz is on the road between San Luis Potosi and the city of Mexico, doing as much damage as possible to the government. He is capturing couriers, with money and correspondence, and interrupting communication in general. He recently defeated the government cavalry force sent against him.

Cortina is committing depredations in the State of Nuevo Leon. He threatens to capture a convoy of goods moving from Camargo towards Monterey. Six hundred men of Quiroga's revolutionary cavalry are pursuing him. Cortina is robbing haciendas, stores and ranches.

Despotism of the Government—Probable Triumph of Juarez, but No Peace to Follow—General Rocha's Pursuit of the Revolutionists—Sentence of Captured Rebels—Deserters' Ears Cut Off—Mr. Bryant Lionized.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 21, }
Via HAVANA, March 27, 1872. }

Disorder and anarchy prevail throughout the republic. Persons and property are outraged wherever the government troops are absent.

Levies continue to be made. The army increases, and despotic acts are committed by the authorities in many localities. The journals are filled with complaints. Agricultural industry is ruined, and the country is suffering greatly in consequence.

The prospects are good for the government triumphing in the struggle, but the chances for internal peace are remote.

General Rocha is in Durango pursuing one wing of the revolutionists, who are unable to make a stand, and General Corvella pursues another wing, moving towards Saltillo. General Alatorre is pursuing the bandits in the State of La Puebla. Trains are protected by government soldiers on the Mexico and Vera Cruz Railway, and the bandits have disappeared.

Congress reassembles on April 1. General Angel Martinez has been arrested and placed in solitary confinement, charged with conspiracy against the government.

Press articles calling in question the solvency of the London and Mexico Bank produced a panic and a run on the bank, which was successfully met.

The government has officially stated that Victor Shakery is not the Mexican Consul at Liverpool, and that documents signed by Shakery on the part of the republic of Mexico are invalid.

Several members of the Oaxaca Legislature and Supreme Court implicated in the revolution have been condemned to five years' imprisonment and the loss of citizenship.

Guerro Rodriguez, a revolutionary leader, is pressing men into the service. Men deserting the revolutionists on being recaptured have their ears cut off.

Extraordinary attention was shown Mr Bryant at the capital. He was received by President Juarez and visited by members of the Cabinet. The Mexicans were soon disabused of the idea at first entertained by some that Mr. Bryant came to Mexico on a political mission.

CUBA.

The Report of an Impending Duel Between the Virginius and a Spanish War Steamer Ridiculed.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, March 27, 1872.

Spanish naval officers here ridicule the report of the blockade runner Virginius showing fight in the harbor of Aspinwall. They say she is only trying to make her escape.

The mail steamer from Vera Cruz arrived to-day. Among her passengers were Messrs. Bryant and Hurlbert and party, on their return to New York from a visit to the Mexican capital, and Señor Azpiroz, the new Mexican Commissioner, *en route* to Washington.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN THE FOURTH WARD.

Robert Yeager, proprietor of the Fourth Ward Hotel, 14 and 16 Catharine street, last night quarreled with his wife and ended the quarrel by shooting her in the left cheek. After committing the act Yeager made his escape, but was found concealed in the adjoining house by the police. He will be arraigned at the Tombs this morning.

ITALY.

The Prince and Princess of Wales at Audience with the Pope.

Vatican Message to Victoria—Papal Praise of Her People.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, March 27, 1872.

The Pope yesterday gave a long audience to the Prince and Princess of Wales. He desired their Royal Highnesses to convey to the Queen of England his thanks for her constant evidences of sympathy, and praised the people of Great Britain for their piety.

Royal English Visit to Cardinal Antonelli.

ROME, March 27, 1872.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra visited His Eminence Cardinal Antonelli yesterday.

ENGLAND.

Crime, Fashion, Emigration and Orton-Tichborne's Estate Claim.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 27, 1872.

The trial of William Chester Minor, the American physician who shot and killed a laborer named George Merritt, in Lambeth, on the morning of February 17, has been postponed, the prisoner's counsel having entered a plea of insanity.

ORTON TICHBORNE'S APPEAL FROM PRISON.

The Tichborne estate claimant, Orton-Tichborne, who is now in prison awaiting trial on a charge of perjury, has published a card appealing to the public for subscriptions to aid him in making his defence.

MINISTER SCHENCK'S RECEPTIONS.

The last evening reception of the season of the Hon. R. C. Schenck, the American Minister, is announced to take place next Saturday night.

EMIGRATION TO THE AMERICAN FAR WEST.

The steamship Nestorian, which left Liverpool yesterday for Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, Md., took out 150 colonists, who intend settling in Nebraska.

RADICAL REVOLUTIONISM FOR CITIZEN REPRESENTATION.

The republicans of Norwich have invited Mr. Ogden to contest the election in that borough for the vacant seat in Parliament.

ROYAL HARWICH YACHT CLUB HONOR.

Mr. Ashbury has been elected Commodore of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club.

EMIGRATION TO VIRGINIA.

Mr. Lempriere will soon sail with a large party of emigrants for Virginia.

SCOTLAND.

Extensive and Destructive Fire in Glasgow.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 27, 1872.

Mac Farne's extensive warehouse and adjoining buildings, in Glasgow, were destroyed by fire last night. Loss £100,000.

FRANCE.

General Trochu's Suit for Libel Against a City Newspaper—The Question of the Plaintiff's Allegiance—Parliamentary Recess.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, March 27, 1872.

The trial of the action for libel brought by General Trochu against the newspaper *Figaro* commenced to-day and attracted a large crowd of spectators.

M. Villa, the author of the articles complained of, pleaded good faith in writing the same.

General Trochu was examined as a witness, and in the course of his evidence sought to prove that his honor had been attacked.

Among the witnesses who testified in favor of the defence were Count Palikao, ex-Ministers Chevreau, Vuitry, Magne and Rouher, ex-President Schneider, M. Pietri and the Marquis of Andelarre. Their testimony went to show that Trochu was at first devoted to the Emperor, and when the empire fell he gave all the assistance in his power to the government of the 4th of September.

PARLIAMENTARY RECESS.

A committee of the Assembly has reported in favor of a recess of two weeks, to commence on the 30th instant.

MARTIAL LAW AGAINST A NEWSPAPER.

General Ladmirault, Governor of Paris, has prohibited the publication of the *Constitution* newspaper.

SPAIN.

Radical Agitation Preliminary to the Parliamentary Elections.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, March 27, 1872.

As the time for the general elections of members of the Cortes approaches, indications of public disorder become more apparent. Slight disturbances have already occurred at Granada, resulting, thus far, in the wounding of one person.

Internationalist Demonstration in Favor of Free and Fatal Fight.

MADRID, March 27, 1872.

At a meeting of the Internationals in this city last night there was much excitement, and the proceedings were disorderly. A fight occurred, pistols were used and one man was shot.

A RADICAL CURE FOR CITY RIOT.

The troops dispersed a mob yesterday in Grenada.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

General Diaz at San Francisco—A Judge (?) Sentenced to be Hanged—The Ex-Governor of Oregon Determined to Serve Two Masters.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27, 1872.

General Porfirio Diaz arrived here overland, with the intention of embarking for Mazatlan. As it is expected, however, that the steamer due April 1 will bring news of the recapture of Mazatlan, he will not leave.

Judge James Peshton has been convicted of the murder of Manuel Hughes and sentenced to be hanged at Monterey on the 17th of May.

Ex-Governor Gibbs, of Portland, Oregon, having been appointed United States District Attorney, refuses to surrender the office of Prosecuting Attorney of the Fourth District Court to C. E. Pelinger, who was appointed by the Governor, he (Gibbs) claiming the right to hold both federal and State appointments, and proceedings have been commenced to remove him.

THE JAPS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 27, 1872.

Most of the Japanese Embassy to-day started for Reading to inspect the coal mines and iron furnaces. The military members remained in this city and visited the arsenal.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, March 27—5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92 for both money and the account. United States five-twenties closed, 1862's, 92½; 1865's, old, 92½; 1867's, 92½; ten-forties, 89½.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, March 27—Noon.—Rentes opened at 56c.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 27—5 P. M.—The cotton market closed steady, mid-uplands, 7 11-16d; mid-Orleans, 7½d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 27—5 P. M.—Pork, 78s. per bbl. for the Western prime mess. Lard, 64s. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 27—Evening.—Spirits turpentine, 29s. 6d. per cwt.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, March 27.—Tallow, 42s. per cwt. for Russian. Common rosin, 9s. 6d. per cwt. Linseed oil, £33 10s. a £35 15s. per ton. Spirits turpentine, 30s. 6d. per cwt.

WASHINGTON.

The Democracy and the Presidency.

August Belmont in Caucus with Congressmen.

POSSUM FOR THE PRESENT.

Louisiana's Loggerheads Adjusting Themselves.

THE RUMORED NAVAL DUEL.

Steamboat Burnings on the Ohio.

KU KLUX PLEADING GUILTY.

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1872.

The Democratic Outlook for the Presidential Campaign—Possum for the Present.

Mr. August Belmont, the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, reached this city this morning, and immediately after his arrival sent invitations to the leading members of his party in Congress to meet him at Wecker's in the evening. About eight o'clock the faithful began to assemble, and by nine not fewer than forty of the principal politicians of both houses had gathered to participate in rye whiskey and cigars and confer on the political situation. Mr. Belmont stated the object of the meeting to be to discuss the coming Presidential canvass, and asked for an expression of opinion as to the proper course of the party in the present emergency. The question of holding a national convention was fully and freely discussed by Casserly, Frank Blair, Stockton, Bayard and others. As the meeting was without official form or old-fashioned democratic sanction, no action was taken; but the feeling was unmistakable against calling a convention at this time, or indicating any positive policy until after the action of the Cincinnati Convention is known.

While the necessity of a coalition with the discontented republicans was generally admitted it was urged that there must be no surrender of democratic principles or disruption of the democratic party. The coalition, if it is made, will be made with party lines intact, and there will be only a union of strength and interests. The meeting was very respectable, both in numbers and the character of the men who participated in it. Mr. Belmont was the only member of the democratic committee who was present. It was agreed that it would be proper to advise that no democrats should participate in the Cincinnati Convention, it being thought best that the work there should be left entirely to the discontented republicans. The feeling with regard to candidates was not so favorable to Judge Davis, there being less disposition to endorse his nomination than was expected. Senator Trumbull has many friends, and the name of Charles Francis Adams was suggested, but it is thought that some new man might be preferable to any one who has been named. Frank Blair still urges the nomination of Gratz Brown. Outside of the meeting the name of General Logan was talked of and his availability discussed.

The meeting lasted till midnight, the conference taking a very wide range. A calculation made by Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, was submitted, from which many crumbs of comfort were gathered, this comforting formula showing that, even after conceding Illinois, Pennsylvania and Indiana to Grant, there would be still votes enough in the Electoral College to defeat him. This put the meeting in excellent spirits, but the doubtful state of affairs in Connecticut operated somewhat against the hilarity of the occasion. The necessity of carrying that State was vehemently urged, and with the determination to carry it the conference came to an end.

Salt and Land Steal in the Senate.

The senate proceedings to-day were opened by a resolution which was passed to appropriate $5,000 for conducting the French Arms investigation, after which Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, called up and had passed the bill to extend the time of payment to the citizens of Harper's Ferry who purchased property at the government sale in 1869. This bill also forces the speculators who purchased the valuable water power at that place and have let it lie idle either to pay for it or return it to the government.

Mr. Howe called up the St. Croix and Bayfield land steal and urged non-concurrence in the House amendments, upon which considerable debate ensued, but the question finally recurring upon Mr. Sherman's motion to concur in the action of the House it was found that the Senate still was inclined to bolster up this palpable swindle, for the motion was rejected by a vote of 16 to 30, and the question recurred to the main question of non-concurrence, a general debate ensuing, which was interrupted by the expiration of the morning hour, and the bill went over. The unfinished business being in order the bill to repeal the tax on tea and coffee was then taken up, Mr. Blair, of Missouri, renewing the motion made yesterday to place salt upon the free list. Mr. Blair made a furious attack upon the salt interests of the country, declaring it a huge monopoly whose profits were almost beyond calculation. He was especially severe upon the Onondaga Salt Company, which brought Mr. Conkling to his feet in their behalf. Mr. Conkling said that the profits of that company were less than seven per cent, instead of over twelve, as stated by Mr. Blair, and that if the tariff was taken off the salt interests of the whole country would be destroyed. Mr. Carpenter followed Mr. Conkling, and advocated a repeal of the duty. Mr. Fenton then addressed the senate in opposition, Mr. Blair occasionally interrupting him with statistical questions upon the manufacture of salt in New York. Mr. Chandler next took the floor, and made an argument against the repeal of the duty, in which he was very severe upon Mr. Blair and his statements in relation to the manufacture of salt. The yeas and nays were then demanded upon the question to admit salt free of duty, with Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Blair, Carpenter, Edmunds, Hamilton of Texas, Harlan, Hill, Howe, Kelly, Lewis, Norwood, Patterson, Pratt, Ramsey, Sawyer, Schurz, Spencer, Stevenson, Sumner, Trumbull and West voting in the affirmative. The nays were Messrs. Ames, Boreman, Buckingham, Chandler, Clayton, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Cragin, Fenton, Ferry of Michigan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hamilton of Maryland, Hitchcock, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Osborn, Pomeroy, Rice, Scott, Sherman, Sprague and Stewart. Those absent or not voting were Messrs. Anthony, Brownlow, Caldwell, Cameron, Casserly, Cooper, Davis of Kentucky, Davis of West Virginia, Ferry of Connecticut, Flanagan, Goldthwaite, Hamlin, Johnston, Kellogg, Lewis, Nye, Pool, Robertson, Saulsbury, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, Vickers, Wilson, Windom and Wright.

The Obstinate Filibustering in the House.

Another day was spent in a useless attempt on the part of the opponents of the Depot Site bill to get a concession from Mr. Starkweather to allow amendments. There was considerable canvassing going on among the opposing factions during the early part of the day to effect a compromise, but nothing was accomplished, and the calling of the yeas and nays made up the day's work. Mr. Starkweather weakened somewhat after the filibustering had become decidedly tiresome and made a proposition to recommit the bill, upon which proposition two hours' debate should be had, which would include a discussion of the amendments, and before the vote was finally taken the House should decide whether the previous question is to be sustained, and the bill as reported acted upon or not. The opponents of the bill were in hopes to be caught by this proposition, considering the House quite as competent to vote upon the amendments as upon order on the previous question. They indignantly refused, and returned to the intellectual work of answering to their names.

To-night the matter stands precisely as it stood on Friday night. It is extremely difficult to see how it will be adjusted. Neither party seems inclined to yield; in fact, both have declared that they will not. The minority is strong enough to keep the question from being acted upon, and it resolves itself into a question of physical endurance. There is a strong feeling against cutting up the government reservation extending from the Capitol to the White House for the accommodation of a railroad, and a stronger feeling against giving away this valuable property.

The Louisiana Republican Split—Peace Proposals.

The arrangement looking for peace between the Louisiana factions predicted in the HERALD to-day is likely to be consummated. The first step toward this end will be the carrying out of an agreement said to be made with regard to the appointment of a Collector of Customs at New Orleans in place of General Longstreet. Parker's nomination will be confirmed by the Senate; but his resignation is now in the hands of the President, and after its acceptance J. H. Ingraham or some other colored man will be appointed in his stead. Pinchback dined with Mr. Sumner to-day, and has received every attention from the politicians of all shades of opinion. He was to have had an interview with Mr. Sumner this morning at nine o'clock, but slept too late, and the dinner was substituted. His trip to New York was delayed on account of a request from the President, and he will have another interview with General Grant to-morrow.

While Pinchback is making every effort for peace some of the members of the party are very reckless in their declarations, and the friends of Warmoth boast that they have more money patronage in Louisiana than the President has throughout the United States. They name, among this boasted patronage, two hundred offices paying $10,000 a year and fifty offices (tax collectors) paying $10,000. They have the appointment of registers and managers of elections, and say that, while they will not count fraudulent votes in their favor, they will not count fraudulent votes cast against them.

The Reported Fight Off Aspinwall—The United States Steamer Wyoming Despatched.

The United States steamer Wyoming, which was under orders to proceed to the East India squadron, was to-day ordered to Aspinwall, and will sail from Key West at once, reaching her destination on Monday next.

The report of an engagement in which the Virginius—a blockade runner that has been at that point for months past, menaced by the Spanish war steamer Pizarro—participated, is not credited at the Navy Department, as the Virginius is in no way able to fight so formidable an enemy. A vessel of the West India squadron has heretofore been stationed at Aspinwall, and the ordering of the Wyoming at this time is from the necessity of having a vessel there as a possible point of disturbance.

The Late Ohio River Steamboat Burnings and the Steamboat Law.

Special Agent Martin, of the Treasury Department, who was directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to make a thorough investigation into all the circumstances attending the burning of six steamers at Cincinnati, early in the morning of the 7th inst., has submitted his report to the Treasury Department. The investigation was made in accordance with the requirements of the new Steamboat act, and is the first one ordered by the department. He reports that no negligence was shown or suspected on the part of the officers of the steamboats or the local Board of Inspectors. Precautionary measures to prevent losses by fire appear to have been made. Extinguishers were on all the boats and were used on some of them at the time of the fire, but without avail; and watchmen, as required by law, were on duty on each of the boats. As to the cause of the disaster the most plausible theory is that fire was in the cotton loaded on the St. Charles the evening before, and that it was not the result of incendiarism or a careless use of lamps. Special agent Martin will leave to-morrow for Louisville to make an investigation into the sinking and burning of the steamer Falls City, near that place, with a view to ascertaining whether the Steamboat act, and the rules relative to the fastening of stoves, watchmen and fire extinguishers were regarded, or if the disaster was otherwise a result of carelessness or negligence. This duty finished he will visit Pittsburg, Wheeling, Evansville, Memphis and Nashville, and report upon the character and qualifications of the officers of the service, the operations and administration of the Steamboat Inspection law and of the rules prescribed. The same system of examination will be extended to the ports of all the steamboat districts in the United States.

The Signal Service Appropriation and Postal Telegraphy.

The Committee on Appropriations of the House this morning heard General Myer, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, in support of an increased appropriation for the storm signal service. The committee to-night visited the Signal Department at midnight and witnessed the receipt of reports from the various stations now established, and on Thursday will hear further argument in relation to the appropriation for this department, when Mr. Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, will be heard on in relation to an increase of rates to his company forty per cent. The Postmaster General will also be heard in relation to the postal telegraph system.

Mississippi Ku Klux Plead Guilty.

The Attorney General to-day received a despatch from Oxford, Miss., saying that twenty-nine prisoners charged with being Ku Klux had pleaded guilty, but sentences had not been passed.

The Custom House Inquiry.

The New York Custom House investigating Committee this afternoon examined Robert B. Catherwood relative to Leet's general order business, and then adjourned until Monday, when William Orton and several others will be examined.

Comptroller Hartley's Case.

Considerable interest prevails in Treasury circles as to the ultimate result of the investigation into the official conduct of the Comptroller of Currency. Secretary Boutwell had an interview to-day with the President, and presented the written statement of the Comptroller. This statement will be fully considered before official action is taken in his case.

The Chicago Relief Bill.

Delegations from Illinois, on the one hand, and Michigan and Wisconsin, on the other, appeared before the Ways and Means Committee this morning and set forth their views on the Chicago Relief bill. The principal speakers in favor of the bill were Senator Logan, Representatives Farnsworth, Farwell and Beveridge. Among those who argued against the bill were Representatives Conger and Stoughton.

Sumner and the Colored Folks.

J. M. Ashley, who has been to Massachusetts to inspire a respectable colored delegation to go to New Orleans and represent that State in the Colored National Convention to meet there on the 19th of April and place in nomination Charles Sumner for the Presidency, failed to accomplish the task. A colored delegation, however, will go from that State and urge the renomination of President Grant.

Masonic.

The Supreme Council of Scottish Rite Masons will probably meet at Louisville, May 16, instead of San Francisco. Albert Pike will preside.

Another Darien Expedition Projected.

The Secretary of the Navy has under consideration the fitting out of another surveying expedition to the Isthmus of Darien to examine another point as the possible route for an interoceanic canal. The expedition will not leave until next fall.

Minors in the Military.

The Military Committee of the Senate at its session this morning decided to report a bill making it illegal to enlist minors in the military service.

Presidential Approvals.

The President has signed the act making an appropriation for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon, to be used for purposes of a Custom House, Post Office and other federal offices at St. Louis. Also the act for extending the time in which to complete the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal.

Presidential Nominations.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:—

William R. W. Merritt, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of Maryland.

Postmasters—Philip R. Atherton, at Nashua, N. H.; John Dorchester, at Sherman, Texas; Albert H. Streeter, at Ontonagon, Mich.

THE JUDICIARY INVESTIGATION.

Judge Barnard's Case Still Under Examination—Testimony of the Witnesses for the Defence—Mr Fields Declines to Answer Certain Questions.

There does not appear to be the same interest taken in the proceedings of the Judiciary Committee as was noticeable during the earlier portion of their session. Their attention is still occupied examining witnesses on the charges against Judge Barnard, but up to the present they do not appear to have discovered any very striking evidence in substantiation of the charges that have been furnished by the Bar Association. The charge of making use of improper language from the bench has brought out considerable evidence, but it is of such a contradictory nature that it can hardly bear much weight with the members of the committee.

Business was resumed yesterday morning at ten o'clock, and the first witness called was Mr. William C. Barrett, who was examined with reference to the conversation that passed between counsel and Judge Sutherland in relation to the application for an injunction, at the suit of Tom Scott, against Tammany Hall. Mr. Barrett appeared for the defence, and stated that Judge Sutherland called at his house last Sunday morning, and appeared very much annoyed at the report that appeared in the newspapers of Mr. Strahan's testimony, which stated that Judge Sutherland shirked taking any action on the injunction on the grounds that his term of office was nearly expired, and such action might prejudice his renomination. Judge Sutherland stated to witness that Mr. Strahan was in error if he gave such evidence, and it placed him before the public in an unpleasant light. Mr. Barrett stated that he called upon Judge Sutherland on the Wednesday preceding the first Monday in September. Judge Sutherland was then sitting in Chambers, and witness spoke to him in relation to this injunction and suggested that it might injure his chance of renomination if he was to grant an injunction that would virtually put a stop to the operations of the city government. Judge Sutherland thanked him for his advice, and it was then agreed to have the application made to some other Judge; witness then had a conversation with his nephew, George C. Barrett, and Mr. J. H. Strahan, and he told them how Judge Sutherland felt on the subject, but they concluded, as they wanted the injunction granted immediately, that they would make the application on Thursday; on that day they proceeded to Judge Sutherland's house, but being informed he was sick, they went on to Judge Ingraham's house, in Harlem, and again were at fault, as they were told he was out of town, and it was uncertain when he would return. On Friday they called again on Judge Sutherland, and found that he had left for Hudson City, and was not to return for two or three days. On Monday they went to find Judge Barnard, but he was absent on vacation. They then went to Judge Sutherland's house on the following day and explained the situation in which they were placed, and requested him to come to Chambers the next day (Wednesday) to officiate in case Judge Barnard should not have returned. Judge Sutherland came down, but as Judge Barnard was already on the bench he did not remain. The application for the injunction was then made to Judge Barnard by George C. Barrett. The witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Strahan, of the committee, and stated that four applications had been made to Judge Sutherland.

Q. Did Judge Sutherland, in course of conversation on the Thursday before the injunction was granted, make an appointment to meet you on the following morning? A. He did.

Q. Did Judge Sutherland also tell you that he thought he could get the nomination of Tammany Hall, and that he was poor, and if he was not renominated that he would be turned out of house and home? A. I do not recollect.

Q. Do you remember Judge Sutherland making a remark to the effect that Judge Ingraham had said he intended to devote the remainder of his term to the breaking up of the Tammany Ring? A. I believe he said something of the kind.

Q. Have you often appeared as counsel in cases before Judge Barnard? A. I have frequently.

Q. Do you ever remember his having made any decision governed by any corrupt or improper motive? A. I do not remember any such instance.

The next witness called was Mr. David Dudley Field, who was examined for the defence in relation to the proceedings connected with the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad suit. Mr. Field gave an elaborate narrative of the entire proceedings in the matter, and gave a detailed account of everything that transpired from the commencement of litigation until the close of the suit. Mr. Field also produced a number of legal documents connected with the case that were examined by the committee.

At the evening session Mr. Howe, of the firm of Howe & Hummel, was examined in relation to a writ of habeas corpus granted by Judge Barnard in 1868. He testified that he brought the men, who had been arrested on suspicion of illegal registering, to Judge Barnard's house. As it was a dirty night, and the Judge had an objection to losing his sofa and having his carpets destroyed, the men were kept outside, and Captain Irving, of the detective force, went inside. The charge made in this case by the Bar Association was that Judge Barnard released these men improperly; witness stated that Judge Barnard asked Captain Irving if there was any return made to the writ, and Captain Irving answered that there was no return, and he did not know of any charge against them; whereupon the prisoners were discharged by Judge Barnard, on the grounds that they were held by persons who gave no proper reasons for so holding them.

Mr. David Dudley Field was then brought in again and examined at some length. During the course of examination he was asked the following questions:—

Q. Have you any document in your possession in relation to Judge Barnard that was placed in your hands in 1862? A. I have no such document.

Q. Have you any documents in relation to the case of Jacob Sharp against the Mayor and Commonalty of the city of New York relating to a suit about a pier at the foot of Wall street? A. I have no such documents.

Q. Have you ever made any attempt to procure the impeachment of Judge Barnard? A. I never have.

Q. Did not some of your clients in 1862 request you to take proceedings to impeach Judge Barnard? A. I decline to answer that question; not that I have any personal objections, but on the ground that he did not propose to allow anybody to inquire into any professional relations that existed between himself and his clients. He asserted that right, and submitted it to the committee as it opened the way to inquiries of entirely an improper nature. Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, who comprised the committee on this occasion, felt inclined to sustain Mr. Field in this matter, but deemed it wise to consult his colleagues, and they, therefore, adjourned until this morning at ten o'clock.

A Card from Levinger.

NEW YORK, March 25, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

By the proceedings before the Judiciary Committee on Saturday, as published in your Sunday issue, it appears that Mr. Stewart, my client, was called as a witness on behalf of Judge Barnard, and in giving his testimony took occasion to cast reflections upon my professional ability and character. I would respectfully call your attention and that of the public to the following facts, which stand uncontradicted, viz.:—

First—That the injunction which Judge Barnard refused to grant upon the application of myself and my partner was subsequently granted by the same Judge upon the application of Colonel Fellows, upon the same identical papers, drawn up by me and signed by me and endorsed with the name of my firm.

Second—That since the granting of the injunction and up to this very day myself and partners have been the only counsel in the case, and Colonel Fellows has not acted either as attorney or counsel in it.

And I now leave it to an intelligent and impartial public to say whether, if Mr. Stewart had entertained of me such an opinion as he expressed before the committee, he would have continued to employ me as his counsel, or whether myself or any member of my firm would have consented to act for him if he had expressed such an opinion. Yours, &c.

ADOLF LEVINGER.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27, 1872. }

Synopsis for the last Twenty-four Hours.

The display of cautionary signals along the lakes will be resumed on April 1. Clear weather is very generally prevailing from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic. The barometer has continued falling over the Northwest, where the winds have veered to eastery and southerly, and extended its influence to the Ohio Valley and the upper lakes, and is probably lowest over Iowa.

Probabilities.

Clear and pleasant weather will prevail on Thursday from the upper lakes to the Eastern Gulf and eastward to the Atlantic. The barometer will continue falling north and west of the Ohio Valley, with easterly to southerly winds, and gradually extend eastward to the Middle States and southward to cover the South Atlantic States. Increased cloudiness with, very probably, threatening weather, will prevail from the Ohio Valley southward and westward. Rising temperature is probable for the country east of the Rocky Mountains on Thursday.

Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

AUSTRALASIA.

Peremptory Dissolution of the New South Wales Parliament.

Government Finance Against Legislative Principle—German Demonstration in the Fijis—British War Action Against Colonial Natives—Telegraphs, Trade and Customs.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27, 1872.

The mail steamship Montana has arrived at this port from Honolulu, where she connected with the steamship from Australia, with dates from Melbourne to February 13, and from Auckland, New Zealand, to the 24th of the same month. The Montana brings 160 passengers and the following news reports:—

New South Wales.

The Ministers have resolved to collect border customs despite the expressed wish of Parliament. The Assembly refused to vote money for public expenditures. The Governor dissolved the Parliament, causing great excitement and necessitating a general election.

A grand German demonstration had taken place in honor of the visit of the German war steamer Nymphe, which has since left for the Fiji Islands.

The British war steamer Rosario visited Nazapu to investigate the circumstances of the murder of Bishop Patterson. The natives fired upon the steamer's boats, whereupon the ship shelled the village, and the sailors killed a number of natives and burned their canoes.

The intense heat which prevailed in the early part of the month caused numerous fatal cases of sunstroke.

Two of the Sydney crews were first and second in the champion gig race, open to all Australia.

Another rich deposit of tin ore, yielding over seventy per cent of metal, has been found near Tenterfield.

Victoria.

A mania for mining speculation is rife in Victoria.

The branch mint in Melbourne city is nearly completed.

The bark Maggie Leslie is loading the last of this season's wool shipments for America.

The Melbourne Chamber of Commerce is urging the government to run a steamer, with telegrams, from the terminus of the Anglo-Australian cable to Normantown, where the Queensland line terminates in South Australia.

A great indignation meeting has been held in consequence of the Sydney authorities having imposed customs duties to the injury of the Murray River trade, and negotiations are pending to prevent further interference with the trade.

The overland telegraph is now nearly ready for working. The company has fixed the charge for twenty words from Adelaide to London at $45.

Queensland.

The war steamer Basilisk picked up a waterlogged schooner (name defaced), and found on board fourteen dying Kanakas and several dead bodies in the hold. The vessel is supposed to be the Pert, which disappeared from the Fiji coast two months ago with a party of Warburton's murderers.

A commission has been appointed to inquire into the best mode of constructing railways and to report on the policy of adopting the American system.

Mr. Pring, ex-Attorney General, intends to bring an action against the Speaker of the Assembly for causing his arrest on a warrant while the House was not sitting.

Brisbane River is almost clear of obstructions. A ship of 800 tons has been safely berthed alongside the wharf.

The Queensland and Fendall were loading flax and gum at Auckland for New York.

The general colonial markets were unsettled. Lumber is unsalable. California salmon is in excessive supply. Kerosene and tobacco are firm.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Interruption of Mail Communication Between Hawaii and America.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HONOLULU, March 16, }
Via SAN FRANCISCO, March 27, 1872. }

The Hawaiian government having promised to pay to Webb's line of steamers (Australian mail) the amount of subsidy formerly paid to Hall's line, and then refused to redeem the promise on the ground that the Privy Council objected, Mr. Webb has ordered his steamers to refuse all mail matter to or from the islands; and if the government persists in refusing the subsidy he will run his steamers by the way of the Navigators Islands, and not touch at Honolulu either way.

A Story of Forty Years.—What Can We tell the world about PHALON'S HAIR INVIGORATOR that it does not already know? Only this—that the reputation it acquired forty years since as the sole reliable article for cleaning, beautifying, restoring, purifying, thickening and growing the hair remains unshaken, in spite of humbug competition. Sold by all druggists.

A.—The Old Guard Exclaimed, "Up, and at Them!"—The cry is repeated by enthusiastic Young America, and KNOX'S supply of his elegant spring styles of Hats is rapidly disappearing in consequence. Buy your hats at 213 Broadway.

A.—Light Hats for Spring Wear and Light prices for a first class article are selling ESPENSCHIED'S Establishment, 118 Nassau street, with crowds of customers.

A.—Money, Money, Money.—Liberal Advances made on Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry by JAMES P. MATTHEWS, 647 Broadway, corner Fourth street.

A.—Royal Havana Lottery. Extraordinary Drawing of April 4, 1872. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall street, box 4,886 New York Post office.

Angelo's Turkish Baths, Lexington Avenue, corner Twenty fifth street.—Gentlemen every day and all night, ladies day and evening, best ventilation, highest temperature, best shampooing, no gratuities, advantages unequalled. Europe outdone.

A Specialty.
Fine Spring Overcoats, all the new shades, cut and made equal to best custom work. BROWN BROTHERS, 28 to 34 Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute.

Any Twenty Pieces of Half Dime Sheet Music for $1. Ten pieces dime series, $1, post paid. Enclose stamp for catalogue. R. W. HITCHCOCK, Store 429 Third avenue, New York.

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES,
251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

Barry Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, for Invalids.—The most nutritious preparation ever offered to the public. REVALENTA CHOCOLATE, a most delicious beverage. JOHN P. HENRY, Agent.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye has no Equal in the world, is the safest and most reliable of any. Sold everywhere.

For Wash Pitcher, Freckles and Tan Use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION, the well known, reliable and harmless remedy for brown discolorations of the face. Depot, 49 Bond st., New York. Sold by all druggists.

Gentlemen's Dress Hats, Seven Dollars.
WARNOCK & CO., 519 Broadway.

Havana Lottery. Prizes Cashed and Information given. JOSEPH BATES, 186 Broadway, room 4.

J. E. Tevy, 37 Union Square.—Gents', Boys', Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hats. All the new styles. Prices very low.

Removal.
GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
have removed to
708 and 706 Broadway, corner of Tenth street.

Real Hair—Human Hair.—Ladies Should call at JOSEPHINE'S Hair Emporium before purchasing elsewhere. 277 Eighth avenue.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Extraordinary Drawing of April 4, 1872. B. ORTIZ, 16 Wall st., box 1,926.

The Russian Vapor Baths, 25 East Fourth street, are the most extensive, luxurious and popular baths in the United States. Open all night. Ladies, Russian, Turkish and Roman Compartments, the most complete. Private rooms can be obtained either for ladies or gentlemen from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

While Waiting for a Cough to Go

"JOSIE" McCARTY.

The Car Murderess in Court at Utica.

"AS PALE AS A GHOST."

The Ladies of the City Prevented from Attending.

STATEMENTS BY HER COUNSEL.

Judge Doolittle's Decision Granting an Adjournment.

THE PRISONER IN MOHAWK JAIL.

"I Must Have Air or I Will Die."

ALLEGED TAMPERING WITH WITNESSES.

UTICA, N. Y., March 26, 1872.

The trial of Mrs. Josephine A. McCarty for the murder of Henry H. Hall has not created such a great furor in the Court of Over and Terminer as was expected by our amiable Sheriff and the officers attached to this solemn-looking and insufficiently ventilated seat of criminal erudition. A crowd of indolent laborers and overgrown boys presented themselves for admission to the building this morning, but the scare they occasioned to the few respectable ladies and gentlemen in attendance yesterday impelled the Hercules at the entrance to forbid the admission of any but those most decently attired and who were known to be beyond the pale of the demonstrative "boys." Judge Doolittle had expressed his determination that there should be no inconvenient overcrowding, and the inference was that he would reserve all the "convenient" space for those who would be the least liable to disturb the proceedings. The Judge is a disciplinarian, and may be said to represent the dignified portion of our legal talent. Counsel had, by some mysterious influence, impressed the public that the trial would be postponed, and that the prisoner's attendance was doubtful. Hence I presume, the absence of the *élite*, who have heretofore evinced such an intense interest in the case. The interest was the greater, inasmuch as it followed so closely on the murder of the "Hero of Erie," Mrs. McCarty being dubbed a second "Josie," and all the incidents in her singular history being discussed with great eagerness by our "pent-up" gossips. The appearance of the leading journals this morning, which seemed to corroborate the prevalent opinion concerning adjournment, and the statement that nothing of importance was likely to transpire in the trial before April, doubtless checked the ardor of the sensation-loving citizens, who preferred to remain at their quiet firesides rather than venture out on such a miserable day, with so little reward promised for their exertions and self-abnegation.

THE SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

There was consequently but a slim attendance when the Court was opened, at nine o'clock this morning. Several prominent members of the city bar took seats within the enclosure, and awaited with apparent anxiety the arrival of the interested parties. There were three or four ladies only on the benches reserved for witnesses, and these seemed cold and cheerless, and were evidently unfavorably affected by the aspect of affairs within and without the building. The privileged loungers, however, nearly filled the available space, and appeared to bewail the absence of the little leaven of roughdom which might have relieved the unpleasant monotony of the moment.

ENTER JOSEPHINE.

At about half-past nine "Josie," as Mrs. McCarty is called by the officers, entered the court room, accompanied by Messrs. Pomeroy and Babcock, her counsel, and Deputy Sheriffs Cole and Gebhardt. She was literally "as pale as a ghost," and her tread appeared weak and uncertain, her frame visibly trembled, and as her eyes wandered about the room, beholding the paucity of the gentler sex, who, as women, would have tended to reassure her in a measure, although it is to be feared that she will receive but little sympathy from the Utica ladies, she shrank back, as it were, and seemed abashed and disappointed. She was dressed in the same suit she is alleged to have worn at the time of the murder. The Sheriff's deputies handed her to a seat, where she remained for some time in conversation with her counsel.

WHEN THE PRISONER WOULD BE READY.

Judge Doolittle had arrived in the meanwhile, and after the court crier had "done the antiquated duties of his office" District Attorney Stoddard announced that Mr. Sedgwick, his associate, had been called away to Syracuse, but that he was in momentary expectation of his arrival. Subsequently this gentleman came into the Court and the Judge asked the gentlemen for the defence what time would be necessary in which to enable them to be prepared for trial. Mr. Pomeroy stated several important witnesses would have to be sought after by a competent person in St. Louis and their evidence taken by commission. His Honor could readily understand that it would require fully six weeks to perform this task. Brother Mitchell gave his assurance that the utmost diligence would be exercised, and only asked for a reasonable time in which to prepare for the trial.

Judge Doolittle asked the District Attorney if he wished to present any affidavits to the Court, and this gentleman stated that nothing on the part of the prosecution would be allowed to interfere with the speedy trial of the prisoner; and, though they would not unreasonably attempt to force on the trial, he hinted that they were ready to go on with their case and relieve the calendar of a case of such manifest importance and unprecedented interest to the people.

THE JUDGE'S HARANGUE.

His Honor then settled himself firmly in his chair, and, after turning his head towards the prisoner's chair, and a motion to the officers to maintain strict silence in the room, he said:—

This time was appointed for the trial of the defendant by arrangement between her counsel and the counsel for the people, with the approval of the Court. It was then understood that all the time was given that would be required by the defendant to prepare for her trial. Now a motion is made on behalf of the prisoner for further time; and for the first time an affidavit is presented that she has a good and substantial defence on the merits to the indictment. The affidavits of three of her counsel are presented, in which they state that they have, since their retainer, devoted all the time that they were able to the preparation of the case, and that it is not now ready for trial. They state that in their opinion the prisoner has a good and substantial defence to the indictment, and that a few weeks more time is required to obtain the evidence and prepare the case for trial; that some of the witnesses they have subpœnaed are not in attendance and others have not yet been subpœnaed. They state that this application is made in good faith and not for delay.

This application and the affidavits upon which it is founded are open to much just criticism, and it is possible the prisoner would have no just cause of complaint if this motion was denied and the trial ordered to proceed. The defence indicated is insanity at the time the homicide was committed. And that may INVOLVE THE CONDITION OF THE PRISONER'S MIND before and after the homicide, as bearing upon its condition at the time the act was committed. The condition of her mind, as indicated by her acts and personal conditions from a period a few days before the homicide until now, can and doubtless must be shown by witnesses here, where she has passed that time. The condition of her mind for several years before that period, if it is to preclude, can be sufficiently proven by persons residing in the place in this state where she has lived during that period. It would seem that, with reasonable diligence and the concession in the Court gave her, to prove all the defendant's witnesses in this county, and without extraordinary diligence in two months which have passed we think it should enable the defendant with the aid of the efficient counsel who have been engaged in her behalf during that period of the other parts of the State. Whatever judgment will serve the interests of the prisoner, I am sure the Court will be willing to give it. The Court has now full jurisdiction of the case, and the prisoner is charged by the grand jury with a crime of the highest character known to our laws. The Court has no sympathy with any attempt to defeat the ends of justice by any unnecessary delay. The people have a right to a speedy trial, and the Court will not, if it can prevent it, allow the ends of justice to be defeated by any unnecessary delay. The Court would be willing to grant a reasonable time in which the defendant may prepare for trial, but it is not disposed to grant more than is absolutely necessary for the purpose. The Court will, therefore, grant the motion for a short time, and will adjourn the case to the 26th of April next, at eleven o'clock A. M.

IMPORTING THE NEW YORK JURY TRICK.

The District Attorney stated that he had been informed that but twenty-two of the panel of the twenty-six petit jurors were present. They could not commence to try from the panel unless the names of twenty-four jurors were in the box. Before the adjournment of the Court he hoped that an order would be made to provide for an additional number of jurors. The Court then ordered the Sheriff to bring the Grand Jury into the court room.

THE TREATMENT OF MRS. MCCARTY.

Mr. Pomeroy, one of Mrs. McCarty's counsel, wished to make a suggestion and a request in the interest of his client. He had no complaint to make in reference to the treatment which Mrs. McCarty had received at the hands of the jailer. That officer had evidently done all in his power to make her comfortable, but that officer would agree with him in saying that since Mrs. McCarty was committed to the Mohawk Street Jail she had been suffering more and more from confinement. Whenever he had visited the jail he had found her in the most comfortable room that could be provided in our institution. On the coldest days he had found her sitting in front of an open window. When he asked her why she did not move out of the current of cold air, she replied—"I must have air or I will die." The Deputy Sheriff informed him that the prisoner kept the windows open in the coldest weather. The counsel did not wish to find fault with the Sheriff or his deputies. They have done everything for the prisoner in their power. He would respectfully ask the Court to grant an order which would permit his client to enjoy the open air more or less every day until the time of her trial, under the care of a proper officer. This will be necessary if his client is expected to be able to endure her trial. The Court would inadvertently grant this order to relieve the Sheriff of the responsibility. Mrs. McCarty has no money to pay the expenses which will thus be incurred, but some persons will probably be found who will provide for it.

ANOTHER JAIL SLANDER.

The Judge said this was not the first time that complaint had been made of the total unfitness of the Mohawk Street Jail as a place for the confinement of prisoners. At some future time, if not now, it will be considered that there has been criminal neglect in reference to this subject on the part of those who are responsible for the present condition of things. Ordinary humanity should suggest that a suitable jail should be provided at once. He hoped if the Board of Supervisors had not already seen the necessity for prompt action in this matter they will feel admonished that the people think that it is high time that they took into consideration what their duty is in the matter of providing a suitable jail.

TAMPERING WITH WITNESSES.

Mr. Babcock requested the Court to make an order in reference to the subpœnaing of witnesses for the defence. He had no complaint to make against the District Attorney in this matter, but circumstances have come to the knowledge of the prisoner's counsel which led them to believe that it is hurtful to their interests that the prosecution should know who the witnesses for the defence are. The counsel believed that certain parties who are interested in the prosecution, not the prosecuting officers, have attempted to tamper with their witnesses. The defence asked that they should have the privilege of selecting a proper officer, a deputy Sheriff to subpœna their witnesses, and they will take the responsibility of getting them into Court.

Mr. Mitchell had no fault to find with the District Attorney. The counsel for the defence were disposed to believe that he would act fairly and justly in this trial; but other parties interested in the prosecution had been engaged in circulating through the county pamphlets containing most terrible libels against their client. The defence wished to obtain the services of a proper officer who could be relied upon to secure the attendance of their witnesses without improper interference on the part of interested persons.

PREJUDICING THE PRISONER.

Judge Doolittle—It has been very evident that there has been an unwarrantable course taken by both sides in this trial to prejudge the case. Such action is censurable, highly censurable. It is to be hoped that the time will come when persons will be satisfied to wait until the Court has passed judgment on such cases. To the Courts alone belong this right. The suggestion of the counsel for the defence was worthy of attention. The subpœnas should be presented to the Sheriff in order that no injustice should be done to the prisoner. The Court made the order without intimating in the least that there had been any unwarrantable action on the part of the prosecution.

The District Attorney said the prosecution would prefer that this course should be adopted, as it would relieve them from the responsibility of the attendance of witnesses.

The petit jurors were ordered to return to Court on Monday, April 22, at eleven A. M.

SMALLPOX.

Terrible Ravages of the Disease All Over the City.

State of the Streets—Dirt Breeding Disease and Death in All the Wards of New York—The Street Cars—Meeting of the Board of Health.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon five persons were reported by the city Sanitary Inspector having concealed cases of smallpox that ought to have been reported to the authorities. Commissioner Burr called attention to the filthy condition of the streets, and the usual report of the inspectors was referred to the Street Cleaning Commission. A communication was read from some private parties about the terrible state of the streets in their localities, and the Commission wanted some action taken in the matter. President Bosworth, however, thought it better to send the question "before those distinguished gentlemen of the Street Cleaning Commission." This matter is to be brought before the Board at its next meeting. Commissioner Burr also asked what had become of the papers relating to the street cars which had been examined in compliance with a resolution of his, and he was informed by the Secretary of the Board that they had been sent to the Committee on Law and Ordinances, who had not yet reported on the subject. This question of the street cars is a most important one at the present moment, as they are a fruitful source of disseminating the diseases now desolating the city. The following report from the City Sanitary Inspector was read and placed on file:—

I have the honor to submit the following comparative statement of contagious diseases reported to this Bureau for the two weeks ending March 23, 1872:—

	Fevers.				Diph-	Smallpox.
	Typhoid.	Typhus.	Scarlet.	Measles.	theria.	
March 16	4	6	12	26	9	74
March 23	4	10	25	29	11	115

An examination of the records of these cases of smallpox reported during the week ending 23d inst. exhibits the fact that in no one instance had the persons successfully vaccinated since childhood. Nine of these patients had never been vaccinated, six had been revaccinated at various intervals, from six months to seventeen years since, all unsuccessfully. The remainder had not been revaccinated since childhood.

This disease seems to select those who neglect the precaution in almost every instance, while, on the other hand, large numbers of instances constantly come to our knowledge where recent successful revaccination has prevented escape from become so ill that the disease after exposure to the infection. In the cases where the disease has already infected the system a thorough revaccination greatly modifies and divests it of its fatality and malignity, the vaccinia having a shorter period of development than variola or smallpox.

Although the unusually large number of cases reported for the last week was chiefly confined to a few localities, the increase of this epidemic in our metropolis is from obvious causes, as the Board is well aware, a thoroughly systematic home inspection has been impossible until quite recently. Two weeks ago, I felt that sufficient time had elapsed to allow the Board of Health and the public to see the extent of the work we had undertaken, and I then reported the forty-three cases which had been reported to me, of these were discovered, some days before reporting.

This account, coming to your knowledge, will show you that we have not been idle, and that we have spared no pains and no expense in the prosecution of our work. Nearly all of the discoveries were made by our own people with our own means and at our own expense. Not one of the people who have been kept in the dark by our system of concealment and evasion, and who have been the cause of the spread of the disease, have thought it worth while to inform us of their sickness, or to give us the slightest assistance in our work. Not one of the people who have been the cause of the spread of the disease, and who have been the cause of the spread of the disease, and who have been the cause of the spread of the disease, and

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A LARGE STORE TO LET OR SELL—ON MURRAY street, near Greenwich street; very desirable; five story; brown stone front. S. F. GODDING, 245 Broadway.

A—TO LET, WHOLE OR PARTS OF BUILDINGS, with or without Power. Apply at 108 Cliff street.

A FINE LOT AND HOUSE, ON CHAMBERS STREET, running into the store of A. T. Stewart, Esq., to lease for a long term; suited to almost any business. ALVAH BEEBE & SON, 59 Liberty street.

A SIXTH AVENUE STORE TO LET WEST SIDE; best location on the avenue for either city or out of town trade. Address VERY RARE CHANCE, Herald office.

A—TO LET, THE FURNITURE WAREROOMS AND Manufactory of the late Benjamin Newhouse, at 275 Hudson street; the machinery has steam power and machinery required for manufacturing purposes; will let together or separate. NATHANIEL ROE, 209 Varick st.

A TWO LOFTS TO RENT, EXCEEDINGLY WELL lighted, on a corner, with or without power. Apply at 108 Cliff street.

A PART OR WHOLE OF A FRONT OFFICE TO LET, or Desk Room; plenty of light. 220 Pearl street. G. W. GALLAWAY.

A—TO LEASE, FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE FOUR story Building 421 East Twelfth street; size 50x100; suitable for any business. J. C. VILLE, 10 East Fourth street, near Bowery.

AN ELEGANT FLOOR CONSISTING OF A SPLENdid Parlor and six smaller Rooms; well adapted for any genteel business, location unexceptable; 107 West Twenty-third street, corner of Sixth avenue. Would let the Parlor, with two Rooms, if desired.

A—TO LET OR LEASE, ON THE WEST SIDE OF Sixth avenue, three of the finest cast iron stores in the city; one small Store; all with Plate Glass and Gas Fixtures; large plate glass windows; vaults no charge; only first class parties need apply to JAMES FETTRETCH, 199 Sixth av.

A—TO LET, A LARGE ROOM ON GROUND FLOOR of 823 Broadway, suitable for milliners, tailors, shirts, stationery, florist or any business; now occupied as Shakspeare Saloon. Inquire of W. H. GIBSON, 823 Broadway.

A PLOT OF GROUND, 270 FEET SQUARE, TO LEASE—for a long term, corner of Grand street and Fourth street. E. D. & G. T. DUNHAM, 661 Hudson street.

BEEKMAN STREET, THE WHITE MARBLE STORE, 52 Beekman street, adjoining the Astor House, to let. Inquire of JOHN D. WENDEL, 49 Maiden lane.

FOR RENT PART OF STORE 189 BROADWAY, WITH Show Window, for retailing business, &c.

IMPORTANT TO MANUFACTURERS.—FIVE VERY eligible and finely lighted Lofts, at the corner of Gerlach and Washington streets, already provided with all hoist, office and engine, with shafting and steam heating power; terms easy; an unusual opportunity. Apply to F. HART & CO., 65 Cortlandt street.

LOFTS TO LET WITH STEAM POWER. ANDERSON & ARCHIE, No. 6 Beade street.

NORTH UNION SQUARE—THE UPPER PART OF Building over Jacobsohn's grocery and other warerooms, 28x105; good light, well adapted for parties contemplating a better business centre than on the square. WM. B. JACKSON & CO., 21 East Seventeenth street.

OLD ESTABLISHED STORE TO LET—NO. 454 CATHarine street, between Monroe and Montgomery streets, on account of leaving the city. H. DORVY.

PART OF A FINE BUILDING, 50x100, WITH OR WITHout steam power, to let. Apply at 39 and 37 Wooster street.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH WELL LIGHTED Rooms, 25x80 feet; steady power. Apply to NORRIS & MILLER, 229 East Forty-first street.

STEAM POWER.—TO LET, WITH POWER, ONE ROOM, 20x70, one 40x60 and one 60x80; light on all sides; suitable for woodworkers. Apply to NICHOLS & SMALL, 156 Banks street, between Washington and West streets.

STEAM POWER.—TO LET, LARGE AND SMALL Rooms, in 113 Nassau street. Inquire of M. J. GIFFHOOLY, in office No. 2, store 240 William street. Offices in 52 and 113 Nassau street.

STORE NO. 5 BARCLAY STREET—LOFTS 25x200; also first Loft, 65 Warren; 5 Lofts, 74 Reade; 1 Loft 165 and 167 Duane; first Loft, 81 Thomas, with other stores, Lofts and Offices to let all over the city. FISHOPS, 243 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WELL LIGHTED ROOMS, with steady power. JOHN McLAREN, Third and Grand streets, Hoboken, N. J.

TO LET—TWO FIRST FLOORS, 60X80 EACH, WITH engine and boiler, 60 horse power, well lighted, two blocks from the Tenth and Twenty-third street ferries. Apply to A. W. RICHARDS, 55 Greenpoint avenue, Greenpoint.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, A large Building, four stories, basement and loft, 200 feet front by 75 deep; well situated for any kind of manufacturing business; or will be let in rooms to suit applicant. Inquire at 501 First avenue.

TO LET FOUR STORY HOUSE AND STORE 111 Bleecker street, near Broadway; store has plate glass windows; house 50 feet deep. Inquire of T. J. GIBBONS, 113 Bleecker street.

TO LET, Shop Room, with Power. SMITH & BUTLER, 449 Broome street.

TO LET—IN EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, A strong five story Building, with other buildings and stables, 75x200, with or without Machinery, suitable for storehouse or factory; can be altered to suit tenant; rent only $3,500. Inquire at 112 East Fourteenth street.

TO LET—A FINE FIRST FLOOR, ON SIXTH AVENUE, in a good location; front part has been used as office; plate glass door and windows; very desirable for millinery, show room or dentist's office. HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO., 602 Sixth avenue.

TO LET—THE FIVE STORY BRICK STORES NOS. 252 and 254 Greenwich street, between Murray street and Park place. Apply to N. H. PIRST, 363 Henry street, Brooklyn.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, LARGE, WELL lighted Floors, corner Tenth avenue and Fortieth street. Inquire at the place, in FIRST & PRYBIL'S machine shop.

TO LET—THE ROOMS FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY the New York Leader; excellently located and fitted for a newspaper office. Apply at Dispatch office, 11 Frankfort st.

TO LET—22 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, CORner of Broadway, a large House, suitable for small hotel, restaurant or business purposes. Can be seen from 1 to 4.

TO LET—A CORNER STORE AND BASEMENT, 630 Hudson street; suitable for a furniture store or any business requiring much room. Inquire at 276 West Eleventh street.

TO LET—BUILDINGS AND FLOORS FOR MANUFACturing purposes or storage, with or without Steam Power, at low rents. W. W. LYON, 63 avenue D, New York.

TO LET—JEWELLERS' WORK SHOP, AND TOOLS for sale; also Store and Basement, 19 Ann street. Inquire of C. AYERS, 102 Nassau street.

TO LET—STORE, BASEMENT AND DWELLING 159 Canal street, near Bowery. BLIVEN & JAYES, 346 Broome street.

TO LET—A CIGAR STAND. INQUIRE AT THE DEPOT of Steinfeld's French cognac bitters, 111 Nassau street.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT, SECOND, THIRD AND Fourth Floors of the building on the northeast corner of Broadway and Twelfth street. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE THREE LOFTS OF 229 GREENWICH street, corner of Jay, a very desirable business location; suitable for offices, manufacturing or other business purposes, and at reasonable rent. Apply to GEO. W. DORR, office on the premises.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF 53 JOHN STREET, 25x70, with or without steam power; water and water closet on same, and warmed with steam. Apply to J. ANNIN, in the store.

TO LET—THE STORE 149 SPRING STREET, NEAR Wooster; a drug store for the last fifteen years; a good stand for any kind of business.

TO LET—THE LARGE BUILDING 160 PRINCE STREET, west of and near Broadway. Inquire from 4 to 6 o'clk of S. D. SKIDMORE, 149 Spring street.

TO LET TWO FACTORY BUILDINGS, CORNER OF Jay and John streets, Brooklyn; near Fulton and Catharine ferries.

TO LET—STEAM POWER AND SPLENDID, WELL lighted Shops; power constant and steady. Apply at 858 second avenue, second floor.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE OLD ESTABLISHED Liquor Store and Basement, southeast corner Fourth avenue and Thirteenth street; rent $40 per month. HIRAM MERRITT, 53 Third avenue.

TO LET—STORE 152 THIRD AVENUE, BETWEEN Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, suitable for any light business; also one on Fourth avenue, near Twelfth street. H. M. CONDIT, 129 East Twelfth street.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, SECOND FLOOR OF buildings 257 and 259 Water street, Brooklyn, 100x45, with from 5 to 40 horse power; room remarkably well lighted; shafting, water and water closets on the premises; also a number of smaller Rooms, with steam power, to let. Apply on the premises to H. W. GREENE, 250 Plymouth st.

TO LET ON BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTY-FIFTH street, two Stores and Upper Part of three buildings; suitable for a hotel. HING & PELL, 557 Sixth avenue.

TO LET—ON BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTY-FOURTH street, a large Store and Upper Part of a four story Building. HING & PELL, 557 Sixth avenue.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME NEW SIX story and basement iron front Storage Buildings 50, 52, 54 and 56 Hardy place, New Church street; 104 feet front by 50 feet deep; suitable for manufacturing. Apply to DILWARD ALISTON, 207 Pearl street, or ROBERT H. BOORMAN, 81 Cedar street.

TO LET A PLOT OF GROUND, WITH WATER room, on the corner of Lane street and Tompkins avenue, containing about 100 feet by 150. Apply at the office of the Commercial Ice Company, foot of Houston st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THAT FINE, LARGE CORNER Store, with cellar, situated on northeast corner of Twenty-second street and sixth avenue; suitable for any respectable business. Apply to owner, on premises, for three years.

TO RENT THE BUILDINGS 820 AND 822 FIFTH AVENUE, near the Grand Central depot. Apply to first floor, 820 first entrance for alone for grocery, carriage repository, express office or any light foot class business. Inquire on the premises.

TO LEASE—THE FOUR STORY AND BASEMENT Corner Building, 45x45, on the northwest corner Avenue C and Two-fifth street, being suitable for any manufacturing purpose requiring the physical of Prof. Doctor W. L. LOEW & CO., 170 or 108 avenue C.

TO LEASE—LOTS ON JANE STREET, NEAR THIRteenth avenue. Apply to P. C. WAR, 4 Pearl street.

TO LEASE—FOR GRAIN, PROVISIONS OR MANUfacturing purposes, Piers 36 Slips 36 and 38 Bridge street, 42x74, very near Broad street. JOHN S. KELSO, 55 Pine street.

TO RENT FIRST AND THIRD FLOORS, 45X70, 100 feet deep, adjoining The Good Cook House, for store and light manufacturing, good building. Apply on premises.

TO RENT FOR STORAGE OR WHOLESALE BUSIness, 372 Washington, also 374 Cedar, near Laurens, for retail and professional business. See owner, 30 East Thirty-first street.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

THE SPLENDID LARGE STORE 25X100 WITH LEASE; also Floors of five rooms, with modern improvements, in the new free stone House, 1,290 Third avenue.

THIRD AVENUE BAKERY TO LET—FINE STORE, with apartments in the rear; possession at once. SAM'L D. MACK, Third avenue, corner Twenty-sixth street.

3D AVENUE—TO LET OR LEASE, FRONT AND REAR Building; good stand for business. Apply on the premises 237 Third avenue, or to owner at 108 Norfolk street.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

For business.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, TIRED OF HOUSEKEEPING, will let their House, which is four story, high stoop, brown stone, and very low, nicely furnished, including Table Linen, Silver and Glassware of the finest quality, also the China and everything complete for housekeeping; price $5,000, or unfurnished $4,000; the house is in perfect order; location second to none; family would remain if agreeable; private families only desired; house convenient to Union square. Apply at owner's office, 44 West Thirteenth street.

A LARGE NUMBER OF HOUSES TO LET, FURnished and unfurnished, choice localities; low rents. WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue, above Twenty-sixth street.

A—JUST OFFERED, A DESIRABLE FURNISHED House, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, below Twenty-fourth street; immediate possession; rent to a strictly private family $2,000. ARCHIBALD L. WILLIAMS, No. 2½ Murray street.

A—THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR MADISON avenue. A complete furnished house, splendidly located. The owner, now abroad, leaves an elegant home, which an early applicant can will secure. ARCHIBALD L. WILLIAMS, No. 2½ Murray street.

A $3,000 A YEAR, FOUR STORY BROWN STONE Dwelling, Murray Hill; private or boarding purposes; furnished. WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue, above Twenty-sixth street.

A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE, WELL furnished and located on one of the best blocks below Thirty-ninth street, near Fifth avenue; twenty-two rooms; free home for boarding. C. S. PECK & CO., 947 Broadway.

AT 14 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, A COSILY FURnished front Hall Room on second floor; also a sunny and cheerful Room above; near Broadway and restaurants.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED BROWN STONE House on Fifth avenue to rent for $4,000 a year; private family only. WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue.

A BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED EXTRA SIZE House, on Gramercy park; possession in June. Will lease at a reasonable rent to certain tenants. W. POOLEY & S. C. DOTY, 23 Union square.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP STONE HOUSE, with Furniture, on Twenty-seventh street, near Broadway; at very low to responsible tenant. We have 50 others; locations to suit. C. S. PECK & CO., 947 Broadway.

AT A MODERATE RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURnished four story brown stone English basement House; owner retains one room and will board if desirable. Apply at 106 East Thirteenth street, between 11 and 12 o'clock. Possession.

A—FOR FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES, in city or country, to let or for sale, always apply to S. R. GOODALE, No. 5 West Twenty-third street, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

AN ELEGANTLY AND COMPLETELY FURNISHED House on Madison avenue, above Forty-second street, will be let to a private family only. BARNES & RYDER, 1,292 Broadway, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth sts.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, by A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street. Fifth and Lexington avenues, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 51st, 57th, 58th, 59th and 61st streets. Printed lists. Houses for sale and to let, on application by mail or otherwise.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE, COMBINing advantages of both city and country; ample grounds, fine shades, beautiful views, in Auchupan Park, 157th street, on Hudson river, near depots and steamboat landing; undergoing thorough repair. D. O. BRADLEY, 39 Broad street.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT $125 PER MONTH, SMALL brown stone House; wide street; cheapest in the city. 356 East Fifty-seventh street.

TO LET FURNISHED—A WELL FURNISHED HOUSE on West Twenty-second street, to a small family; rent taken in board if required. M. KENNEDY, 493 Broadway, second floor.

TO LET FURNISHED—THREE STORY BROWN STONE House, in Fifty-first street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; price reasonable to a small family. Address box 5,355 New York Post office.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—THE THREE STORY, HIGH stoop brown stone front (21x55) Dwelling, No. 114 East Twenty-fifth street, near fourth avenue; to a private family only; reference required. Apply at office of C. ASHWORTH, 54 Broadway.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, ON IRVING PLACE, NEAR Gramercy Park, a four story high stoop House, 25x75; very desirable; $330 per month. ALBERT BELLAMY, No. 3 Pine street.

TWO THREE STORY ATTIC HIGH STOOP HOUSES TO let, with three story extensions; Mirrors, Chandeliers, Gas Fixtures. 122 West Twelfth street; and 212 West Fourteenth street. THOMAS KING, 65 West Thirteenth street.

WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—A BEAUTIFUL three story high stoop House, frescoed throughout, in A No. 1 order; furniture first class. To a small family or adults will be let low on lease. Address THE OWNER, Herald office.

WANTED—A LADY, OR GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife, with some means, to take a furnished house and board the present occupants, a gentleman and his wife. Address Mr. J. W., 257 Fourth avenue.

5TH AVENUE, NEAR THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—TO let, a first class House, fully and well furnished. The owner desiring to spend a year in Europe offers his house to rent to a desirable tenant; to such a reasonable rent will be named. F. G. & D. BROWN, 20 Broadway.

215 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET.—FURNISHED ENtire or in part, or Furniture for sale and House to let low; Furniture about $1,600; House 15 rooms, in good order.

$1,500 YEARLY FOR THE FOUR STORY HIGH stoop brown stone Dwelling 254 Lexington avenue, corner of Fortieth street; or will furnish and allow the tenant to select furniture; this is one of the prettiest small houses in the city, and is complete, except yard. Owner at 250 West Fifty-seventh street, from 9 to 11, when new and first class Residence is also for sale or rent or exchange.

Unfurnished.

A HOUSE IN TENTH STREET, FULL SIZE, WITH EXtension, north side, near Broadway, to lease for five or ten years; liberal terms to a first class tenant; House adjoining can be obtained also. ALVAH BEEBE & SON, 59 Liberty street.

A—TO LET, DWELLING PART OF HOUSE 569 HUDson street, suitable for a boarding house, $1,200; three story high stoop House 57 Christopher street, all improvements, $1,600; several Houses in Ninth ward, at $500 to $1,400. NATHANIEL ROE, 209 Varick street.

A BROWN STONE ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE TO let or lease, on Lexington avenue, near Twenty-ninth street; contains 12 rooms, in good order; Chandeliers. Address OWNER, 51 West Twenty-first street. No agents.

A LARGE THREE STORY HOUSE ON WASHINGton place, near Broadway, to lease for business or dwelling purposes; in perfect order and modern throughout. C. S. PECK & CO., 947 Broadway.

A SUPERB DOUBLE MANSION AND STABLE TO Lease exceedingly low. House has all improvements, frescoed, fruit, &c., 50 ft. lots. Fifty-fourth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue, near Brunswick. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A COURSE HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—IN CLINTON place, near Broadway, containing 22 rooms; desirable for business. Secure by required. Apply to EUGENE CHEVALLIER, 61 Liberty street, basement.

A—MODERATE PRICED DWELLINGS TO LET Unfurnished—No. 48 W. 20th st., 3 s. basement front $1,250; 221 West 37th st., 4 story brownstone, $ [illegible]; 117 West 26th st., full width, old style basement, [illegible]; 120 East 19th st., 3 story h. s., $1,350, good order, [illegible]; 18 University place, 3 story h. s., 25x60, [illegible]; 37 East 33d st., a 4 story basement, [illegible]; 12 West 27th st., a small 4 story h. s., [illegible]; 48 East 22d st., 4 st. h. s., basement, carpets, Mirrors, &c., $2,500; 204 West 23d st., a full sized h. s., with Mirrors, &c., $2,500. Permits of S. D. WOODALE, No. 5 West Twenty-third street (Fifth Avenue Hotel).

A—HOUSES TO LET—234 SECOND AVENUE, $2,000, four story, first class order; also 193 East Seventh street, frescoed, $1,000; also 150 others, three and four story, from $250 to $2,000, $300, $350, $400, $450, $500, $600, $700, $800, $900, $1,000, $1,100, $1,200, $1,400, $1,500, $1,600, $1,700, $1,800, $1,900, $2,000 up to $2,500. Send for printed lists to FETTRETCH & RENSEN, 1,076 Third avenue.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE TO LET. All modern improvements, good neighborhood; rent $700. Inquire of C. O. BILLINGS, 238 East Forty-first street.

A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE, 52 EAST Forty-ninth street, to let; rent $2,000. H. E. DREW & CO., 155 Fifth avenue, or HOLLY BROS. & KISSAM, No. 6 Pine street.

A BARGAIN. TO RENT ON WEST TWENTY-SECOND street, a modern four story English basement House, all improvements, excellent order and Furniture for sale for $1,000, which is little over a year ago cost between $3,000 and $4,000; rent $1,300. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 227 West Twenty-third street.

A—TO LET OR LEASE, A FOUR STORY HIGH stoop House, with all improvements, suitable for private family or boarding house, between Fifth avenue and Broadway and near Union square. Apply to M. CURLEY, 14 East Fourteenth street, near Fourth avenue.

A—TO LET, UNFURNISHED HOUSES IN VARIOUS parts of the city; rents from $300 to $2,000. J. C. BAILEY, 50 East Fourth street, near Bowery.

A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE FRENCH BASEment House, with stable, all modern improvements, on West Fifty-first street, near Broadway; rent $1,800. FOTTER BROTHERS, No. 4 Warren street.

A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE TO RENT, in the Eastern district, with extensive grounds, to lease for a term of years; rent $1,000. Apply to FETTRETCH & RENSEN, 1,076 Third avenue.

A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE TO LET, on Twenty-eighth street, near Sixth avenue, rent $1,000, possession immediately. W. LEVY, 274 West Thirty-third street.

A—TO LET, PRIVATE HOUSES FROM $300 TO $1,000 from Fifth avenue to East River. Send for list. CRAWFORD, 995 Third avenue, Fifty-fifth street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOUSES TO RENT AND lease in best down town locations. SHERWOOD & WALDRON, 1,206 Third avenue.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE TO LET—West Twenty-sixth street, rent $1,200, modern improvements. Apply in the office, 41 Crosby street, at 1 and at 4 o'clock.

A—DWELLINGS IN EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH street, $2,200, $1,400 and $1,300; East Thirty-first street, $1,400; East Sixty-fifth street, $1,300; Lexington avenue, $1,800; West Twenty-second street, $2,200; others in good locations at reduced rents. NEW YORK LOAN AND REAL ESTATE COMPANY, 115 Broadway.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Unfurnished.

HENRY STREET, NO. 22, THREE STORY HIGH stoop House, near Catharine street. Apply to A. TUSKA, 130 Canal street.

THORNTON M. RODMAN, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 713 Broadway, offers for lease: 125 Waverley place, three story and attic Dwelling, has all improvements, $1,200 per annum; Store and Dwelling 137 Waverley place, $1,0[illegible] per annum; Store and Dwelling 230 Water street, $600 per annum; Store and Dwelling 64 Hudson street, $1,500 per annum for three years, $2,000 for two additional years.

TO LET A FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY BROWN stone English basement House in West Twenty-fourth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. Inquire at 216 West Thirty-fourth street.

TO LET IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, TWO NEW FOUR story brownstone Houses, 323 and 325 East Fifty-second street; good location; $1[illegible] per year. Apply on premises.

TO LET ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON, 107TH street, a nice house, barn, &c. Apply at No. 5 Beekman street, room 7, first floor.

TO LET A FOUR STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT House on Forty-sixth street, near Broadway; all modern improvements in good order. GOODENOUGH & WEBER, 111 Broadway.

TO LET A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE, beautifully frescoed, on Thirty-second street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; parlors only to remain. GOODENOUGH & WEBER, 111 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK House 221 East Thirty-eighth street, near Third avenue; modern improvements; rent $1,000. N. J. ESLER, 836 Third avenue.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED DWELLINGS 14TH ST., between 8th and 9th avs., 4 story brown stone high stoop large House, mirrors and parlor carpets included, $[illegible]; 5th st., 2½ story high stoop House, with 2 story brick Stoop in the rear, $1,000; 15th st., between 8th and 9th avs., 2 story h. s. stoop brick, $1,100; 26th st., opposite Hospital Seminary grounds, 4 story high stoop, 25x50, good second floor front, $1,200; 20th st., between 6th and 7th avs., 3 story high stoop brick, 16 rooms, $1,000; 20th st., between 6th and 7th avs., 3 story high stoop brick, $1,250; 23d st., between 9th and 10th avs., 3 story high stoop brick, 16 rooms, $1,000; 20th st., between 6th and 7th avs., 3 story high stoop brick, $1,000; 21st st., between 9th and 10th avs., 3 story high stoop brick, $1,000; 21st st., between 6th and 7th avs., 3 story high stoop brick, $1,000. Permits of J. DENHAM & CO., 266 West Twenty-third street.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, AN ELEgant Residence on Madison avenue, betw en Forty-second and Forty-third streets, west side; in one 20 feet front by deep and commodious. For permits apply at the paint shop, 103 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue, from 10 to 4. Rent $4,000.

TO LET—THE FOUR STORY BROWN STONE FRONT House 325 East Fifty-fifth street, near Second avenue; rent $800. N. H. ESLER, 836 Third avenue.

TO LET—THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House, corner of Lexington avenue and Fifty-third street; bay window; all improvements; rent low. Apply to owner, 204 Broadway.

TO LET, 321 EAST 12TH STREET, TWO STORY HIGH stoop brick House; all modern improvements; near steamboat landing. Apply to B. G. LORD, 355 West Twentieth street.

TO LET—NORTH SIDE OF SIXTY-SECOND STREET, 100 feet west of Boulevard, a three story high stoop brown stone House; modern improvements; rent $1,100 per year. Apply next door.

TO LET—BRICK COTTAGE, SITUATED ON WEST Twenty-fourth street, containing nine rooms, for term of three or five years; rent $1,000. Apply, after 12 o'clock, to D. R. MORSE, 45 Fulton street.

TO LET—THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 236 West Fifty-fourth street; has modern improvements. JOHN SHIRLEY & SON, 81 Cedar street.

TO LET—A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE, fronting on Washington square, in Fourth street, containing 14 rooms, with all modern improvements. Inquire at 41 West Fourth street for particulars.

TO LET—A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House, $1,350, on West Nineteenth street; 14 rooms; all improvements. GOODENOUGH & WEBER 111 Broadway.

TO LET—A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK House, on West Twenty-seventh street, 20x50; rent $1,400. Apply for permits to GOODENOUGH & WEBER, 111 Broadway.

TO LET—IN EAST FORTY-NINTH STREET, AN ELEgant two story and basement high stoop, new House, 11 rooms; all modern improvements; can be seen from 2 until 4 o'clock; rent only $900. J. C. KAVANAGH, 219 East Forty-ninth street.

TO LET—FOR ONE YEAR FROM 1ST MAY NEXT, 17 East 73d street, three story h. s. b. s. House; rent $3,000. For permit, &c., apply to EDWARD MITCHELL, 62 Wall st.

TO LET, CHEAP—A FOUR STORY BRICK DWELLing, 426 Hudson street; three story and basement. No. 9 Jane street; Cottage, 605 Hudson; Cottage, 676 Ninth avenue; House in Harlem and several Apartments in the Ninth ward. Apply at 603 Hudson street.

TO LET OR LEASE—A THREE STORY AND BASEment brick House; gas, bath, heater, range and stationary tubs; in splendid order and convenient to three lines of cars. Apply on the premises, 53 Commerce street.

TO LEASE—THE FIVE STORY HOUSE 103 EAST Fourteenth street, near the Academy of Music. Also Store and Basement northeast corner of Thirteenth street and Fourth avenue. Their proximity to Broadway and Union square render them desirable for business purposes. Apply to J. CODDINGTON, 17 Wall street.

TO LEASE—140 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, $1,600; 135 and 235 West Thirty-second street, $1,250; new Cottages, 10th, near Boulevard, $500. W. E. MORGAN, 10 to 12; 4 to 6.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT RESIDENCE OF THE late Henry A. Heiser, situated on Eighth avenue, between Ninety-first and Ninety-second streets, overlooking the bay, rivers and the Central Park; house in complete order, together with stables, conservatories, &c.; the grounds and good garden, well stocked; one of the most desirable residences in the city. Can be seen by permit only. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP or NICHOLAS R. CONNOR, 106 Broadway.

TO RENT.—L. J. CARPENTER, 26 Third avenue (Bible House).

54 Seventh street	$1,500
169 Second avenue	2,500
331 East Seventeenth street	2,000
21 East Twelfth street	3,000

Can be seen by permit only.

TO RENT—AT $1,200 A YEAR, IN WEST FIFTYninth street, near the Circle, a three story high stoop Dwelling; has all the improvements; possession 1st April. Apply at 817 Eighth avenue. JOHN BRANIGAN.

TO A SMALL FAMILY—PART OF A HOUSE IN EAST Sixteenth street, opposite Dr. Tyng's church; eight rooms; rent $600. Inquire of PORTER & BLISS, 1,255 Broadway.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE TO A SMALL family, between Fourteenth and Twenty-fifth streets, between Third and Eighth avenues. Address F., box 119 Herald office.

207 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET.—FOUR story, basement and cellar, high stoop brown stone House, furnished, or with carpets, mirrors and gas fixtures; house recently put in order; neighborhood first class; rent moderate. GEO. W. DA CUNHA.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A MAGNIFICENT PARLOR FLOOR AND OTHER large, elegantly furnished Rooms, at moderate terms; private table d'hôte. 17 West Twenty-fourth street, opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel; no moving.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET THREE GENTLEmen two nicely furnished Rooms, on second floor, terms $5 per week. References. Apply at 85 West Eleventh street between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

A HANDSOME, LARGE, NICELY FURNISHED ROOM to rent, without board, in a quiet, quiet house with few persons. Apply at 15 Warren place, near Broadway.

A—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR, KITCHEN and Bedroom, suitable for housekeeping; terms moderate. Apply on three days at 203 West Twenty-sixth street.

A FIVE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO let together or separate, with a private family, without board; immediate possession; moderate terms. 157 Sixteenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

A FEW NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH CONveniences for housekeeping, or to gentlemen; modern improvements; four lines of cars within one block; terms low. 449 West Thirty-third street.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET—FOR HOUSEkeeping, in a private house, at 24 Leroy street. Call for two days.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FIRST AND SECOND Floors to let; water and gas; terms moderate to responsible parties; rooms vacant. No moving in May. 122 Charles street, near Hudson.

MODERATE RENT—A HANDSOME FURNISHED Front Parlor and Sleeping Room adjoining; bath, gas, kitchen use included. Apply to owner, 416 West Thirty-third street.

ONE OR TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH CLOSETS and use of bath, to gentlemen, in a private family; near Broadway; no moving May 1. Apply at 163 West Twenty-ninth street.

PLEASANT, WELL FURNISHED SECOND STORY front and back Rooms to let, to gentlemen, without board; house private and location first class. Call at 247 Lexington avenue.

TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—At 157 West Twenty-third street; to gentlemen only. Reference required.

TO LET FURNISHED FRONT AND BACK PARLOR, together or separately, to one or two gentlemen; also suitable for a physician. 2—St. Mark's place (Eighth street).

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOM, ON FOURTH FLOOR, $5 per week, including gas, also unfurnished Third Floor, $20 per month. Call at 48 Lafayette place.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, VERY HANDSOMELY furnished Front and Second Floor of a good house; all conveniences; respectable neighborhood; references exchanged. 127 West Sixteenth street.

TO LET—FURNISHED APARTMENTS, WITHOUT board, to single gentlemen, in the first class house No. 6 Lafayette place.

TO LET FURNISHED, LOWER PART OF HOUSE 358 East Twenty-eighth street, near Lexington avenue, four rooms; all improvements, separate entrance, separate cellar, from April 1, rent $75 per month; good for permit only. H. M. CONDIT, 129 East Twelfth street.

TO LET, A PLEASANT ALCOVE ROOM, ON SECOND floor, furnished, to gentleman, without board; gas and cold water in room. Also a large Room on top floor. 222 West Fifteenth street.

TO LET UNFURNISHED, TO A SMALL FAMILY, Second or Third Floor of house 40 East Twenty-eighth street. To be seen from 11 to 4 o'clock.

TO LET—HEAT ONE LARGE ROOM, NEATLY FURnished, suitable for two persons. Conveniences of housekeeping if desired. 328 English avenue, between Fifth and Fifty-first streets.

TO PHYSICIANS. AN OFFICE TO LET, IN ENGLISH basement in West Twenty-sixth street, opposite St. James Hotel; also furnished Rooms, without board; unexceptionable references required and given.

TERMS MODERATE. HANDSOME FRONT PARLOR with alcove bed, use of kitchen for cooking, hot and cold water, bath; no moving. Best location. 60 Fifty-second street, near Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

UPPER PART OF A HOUSE 20 LEFT. MAY 1, ON Forty-third street, near Broadway; room for [illegible] rent low; privilege of [illegible] taken by a physician. H. BERHARD, 30 West Thirty-[illegible] street.

2 LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT Rooms, suitable for housekeeping; first floor; [illegible] family; private; no moving, with or without board; $25 per [illegible]. 130 East Forty-eighth street, corner Third avenue.

2D COTTAGE HOUSE ON FOURTH AVENUE, ABOVE Thirty-first street—Large front Room, furnished [illegible] housekeeping, closets and gas, $8 50; a small Room, with stove, &c., $5. Reference.

30 ST. MARK'S PLACE, ONE DOOR FROM SECOND avenue. A handsomely furnished back Parlor, with closets, hot and cold water, to one or two gentlemen, without board; $8; use of good bath, &c.

51 EAST TENTH STREET, JUST WEST OF BROADway. To let, on first floor, Parlor and Bedroom, elegantly furnished, without board; house in all respects first class; reference.

52 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—TWO LARGE FURnished front Rooms to let; $7 per week; one half front Room, gas, closets, &c., $4. Inquire on third floor.

72 BARROW STREET.—A FURNISHED ROOM, with closet, to let, to gentleman, without board; terms reasonable; family private. No moving in May.

104 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR WASHINGTON square.—Two or three furnished Rooms to let, suitable for light housekeeping or for single gentlemen.

112 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET, TO LET, FURnished, a front Parlor and Bedroom adjoining; water and gas. Also a back Parlor, with gas and pantry. Inquire during the week.

150 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET, TO LET, TO a gentleman, without board, a nicely furnished front Room, on second floor, with all conveniences; references required.

160 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN Sixth and Seventh avenues. To let, by owner, unfurnished handsome Parlor Floor, to first class tenants, with all improvements.

222 WEST FORTIETH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms to let, to gentlemen or for light housekeeping; also Reception Room, for an office for a physician.

287 WEST TWELFTH STREET, FRONT AND BACK Parlors, furnished together or separate, to private family; near Hudson avenue cars; terms moderate.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

AN UNFURNISHED SECOND FLOOR, NEWLY fitted, suitable for light housekeeping; rent $350. To private house on East Fourteenth street, near Second av.

A BEAUTIFUL SUIT OF SIX ROOMS, IN ELEGANT brown stone; to let or lease, 735 Seventh avenue; with owner; $60; Broadway cars pass the door.

APARTMENTS TO LET—SIX TO EIGHT ROOMS each; gas, range, stationary tubs, bath and closets; brown stone houses, delightly located; rent $30 to $50 per month. SAMUEL D. MACK, Third avenue, corner of Seventy-sixth street.

A—TO LET—FRONT AND BACK PARLORS, FRONT and back Basements, with extensions; les house and modern improvements; also Room up stairs; elegant neighborhood; rent $80. 238 West Thirty-eighth street.

A FRENCH FLAT OF SEV

THE FRENCH ARMS MUDDLE.

Sumner Testifies Under a Double-Barrelled Protest.

History of the Resolution—All About Mr. Chambrun, the "Attorney"—His Notions of a Senator's Patriotism and Privilege.

RUFFLED DIGNITY ALL ROUND.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27, 1872.

The Senate Arms Committee this morning examined Herman Fanke, of the house of Herman Boker & Co. The witness having been asked as to the sale of arms in October, 1870, he said he became acquainted with the facts at a North German house, and came to Washington and called upon Baron Gerolt. He informed the Baron that he would buy on the required terms if he (Baron Gerolt) would guarantee to him the same margin that this government demanded from purchasers. The Baron replied that he could not do so, having no such authority. The witness suggested that M. Gerolt should

TELEGRAPH TO GERMANY

for authority. As the time for receiving the bids had been postponed, he intended to make a bid for the whole lot. He thought the sale was postponed from the 15th to the 17th of October. On the 17th Baron Gerolt received a telegram from Count Bismarck, stating that the German government did not want the arms. The witness, however, went to the Ordnance Bureau and made a bid, receiving 50,000 Springfield rifle muskets, which he sold to Schuyler, Hartley & Graham the next day.

SENATOR SUMNER,

who was present, asked the chairman of the committee, Mr. Hamlin, to direct the clerk to read the subpœna which was served upon him, as he wished to make a protest against it. He appeared because he would not on any account fail to pay the committee the courtesy which it should receive. He supposed the committee were aware that they had no precedents in their action. A member may waive his privilege, Mr. Cushing says, and he waived his. He then read the following

SECOND PROTEST.

Since reading and filing my protest yesterday I have received, by the hands of the Sergeant-at-Arms, a subpœna commanding me to appear before this committee. In answer to this subpœna I now appear. It is my duty to declare that my judgment, as originally set forth in my protest, is in no respect altered by this subpœna. I do not think the committee more competent to-day than yesterday. I still find on the committee several members occupying seats in violation of an unquestionable rule of parliamentary law. The record shows that they signalize themselves in the Senate by open speech against the pending inquiry, or, according to the language of the old rule, "against the thing," and, therefore, have disqualified themselves as much as a judge who has been counsel in a case or a juror who has

DECLARED HIS OPINION BEFOREHAND.

This disqualification is not founded on argument or inference, but on peremptory rule, traced back many generations and illustrated by numerous authorities, and constituting part of what Mr. Jefferson calls the "code" for the government of the Senate, having, as he says, "the sanction of their approbation." Besides the authorities which I cited yesterday there are two others from our own country which I deem it my duty to adduce. The first is that of Cushing's "Lex Parliamentaria Americana," or the laws and practice of legislative assemblies in the United States. Here we learn how completely a committee is placed by parliamentary law in the hands of the mover; thus it became the established practice for the member upon whose motion a committee had been ordered to move the names of the members to compose it, being, of course, of his own selection, his own name being among them, and, perhaps, the first named on the list. If he felt any delicacy in moving his own name the motion might be made by some friend, as on the occasion of the appointment of the committee to prepare articles of impeachment against Lord Mervine, which had been ordered on the motion of Mr. Whitbread. That gentleman was first appointed one of the committee on the motion of Lord Temple, and then, on motion of Mr. Whitbread, the other members of the committee, Lord Temple being one (Cushing, p. 729). As this was a case of investigation it is a precedent for us now. But our committee was constituted in a very different manner. Mr. Cushing vindicates the practice of

ALLOWING THE MOVER OF A PROPOSITION

himself to nominate the committee for the consideration of the house, saying "that the House, by adopting the resolution for the committee, has signified its willingness that the subject shall be so considered or investigated, that the member nominating the committee must be supposed to feel as strong an interest in the proper consideration of the subject as any one, and also to possess or to be willing to obtain the knowledge necessary to enable him to decide upon the qualifications of the members he selects. (J. Cushing, p. 728.) In this vindication the careful and elaborate author shows how completely the early rule is recognized. The same learned authority, while stating the English and American parliamentary law, shows how the examination is conducted:—"When an inquiry is instituted and an examination of witnesses is undertaken by the House, in its inquisitorial capacity, it is customary for the member on whose motion or suggestion an inquiry has been engaged in, or for some of the members voting with him for the inquiry, to take the lead in the examination of the witnesses; or, in other words, to

EXAMINE THE WITNESSES IN CHIEF."

(Cushing, p. 385.) Plainly, according to this usage, Mr. Schurz, and not Mr. Hamlin, should take the lead and examine the witnesses in chief. The other parliamentary authority to which I refer is the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, former Speaker of the House of Representatives. In his valedictory speech, March 3, 1861, this gentleman, who brought thought and study to the discharge of his public duties, took occasion to explain the principles governing the formation of committees, and all must admit that he did it with a clearness and philosophy not surpassed in parliamentary history. According to him, those who have the affirmative of a proposition should have the direction of the committee. Speaking generally, he says, "The party upon whom it naturally devolves to propose a question ought to have the power, it would seem, to present its proposition in the shape for which it is willing to be responsible, and as the different parties hold the affirmative according to the nature of the question, so ought the constitution of

THE COMMITTEES TO BE VARIED."

Then, in language precisely applicable to the present case, the Speaker says, "In committees of investigation it is equally clear that the opposition who hold the affirmative should have the majority of the power." This instructive statement is in admirable harmony with the rule as declared in early times, that these against the thing cannot go on the committee, and that a measure, like a child, is not put to

A NURSE THAT CARES NOT FOR IT.

The old parliamentarians were less philosophical than the American Speakers, but each meant the same thing. The prime object is fair play for those bringing forward a proposition or holding the affirmative. A committee organized to sustain the negative is the very committee described as a nurse that cares not for the child, and, therefore, is a committee not tolerated by parliamentary law. Thus from all quarters, beginning with the distant in time, embracing Jefferson, the father of American parliamentary law, Mr. Cushing, its most authoritative expounder, and not forgetting an American Speaker, proceeds concurring testimony to the parliamentary rule requiring an inquiry to be placed in the hands of its friends. Indeed, it is necessary that the chairman who directs the inquiry and examines the witnesses should be known as one of its friends. The course I must be pardoned if I renew my protest against the competency of the present committee. I protest against it as constituted in

FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF PARLIAMENTARY LAW;

and I protest especially against the acting chairman, who undertakes to direct this inquiry and to examine witnesses, as not coming within the conditions established by rule, by usage and by reason. The record shows that he did not move the inquiry, nor did he even sympathize with the mover at late and part in sustaining him, while in open speech he avowed himself against the inquiry. I refer to the notes of my friend, the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Ferry), which he has kindly furnished me with, showing the votes and speeches of Senators in the Senate on the resolution of inquiry. In these just invitations in the nature of a judgment, he now, in their behalf, they compel me to exclude a member of this committee, being in as exact a sense, and being as strongly as I can, a juror and witness in the case. I do so in the spirit in which courts of justice have laid the foundation of disqualification. I am encouraged in this by the hope that every member of this committee, on reflection, will be satisfied that, in the case of a proceeding which, by the rules of parliamentary law, is to be conducted by the friends of the proposition, I should be regarded as a stranger to the proceeding.

I protest against the composition of the committee for the future, in the strong and conscientious sense of the wrong that has been done to me in the exercise of my power to nominate a fair and impartial committee. I regret that I cannot do more. With the explanation, and relying on the courtesy of the committee, I offer myself for examination on that one proper for inquiry, but I do it under protest.

SENATOR CARPENTER moved that the two protests be returned to Senator Sumner, on the ground that they were disrespectful to the committee.

The question was not taken as the committee was not now full.

Senator HAYES rose to administer the oath, when Mr. Sumner proposed to ask what he called the acting chairman, who, he added, was disqualified from serving on the committee.

Mr. SUMNER was then sworn, repeating his protest.

Mr. HAMLIN—Will you state to the committee any information in your possession relative to the matters to be investigated, and give us the names of any witnesses who may be summoned to enable us to get at the facts?

Senator SUMNER—I resume my protest against the competency of the acting chairman to address any question to me.

Senator HAMLIN—Then you refuse to answer.

Senator SUMNER replied that he answered under protest. He proposed now to begin. He observed that Senator Morton in debate announced that the proceedings against the administration on account of the sale of arms were known some five months in advance of the introduction of the resolution. That Senator specifically said he knew, but did not say how he knew, though it is stated perhaps that it knew the investigation was coming. Now, he (Mr. Sumner) had to say that Senator Morton was better informed on the subject than he was. He knew nothing of it

EXCEPT THE 23D OR 24TH OF DECEMBER,

when a friend in the Senate very kindly called upon him, after a familiar conversation mentioned certain circumstances, and which, being a very bad one, he thought must be looked to. Mr. Sumner did not remember how they his friend went into the circumstances, but it was enough to justify him in believing his friend's statement, that the case was very bad. His friend said he presented to his colleague the papers he could be had. His first prompting was to speak with his friend, Senator Sumner, who, he discovered in the conversation, had substantially the same facts as himself. The friend who first mentioned to him the subject to any was not Senator Sumner. Mr. Sumner mentioned this to him about the middle of January, and he had seen some of the papers, and that it was a rather bad case to be looked into.

ABOUT CHAMBRUN.

Mr. SCHURZ asked, "Was not the Marquis de Chambrun spoken to you about it?"

Mr. SUMNER replied that M. de Chambrun had never spoken to him on the subject. M. de Chambrun came to his house, when Mr. Sumner asked him "the Marquis," which is the Frenchness which Mr. Schurz has mentioned to me about the sale of arms. He (Mr. Sumner) knew." Chambrun then gave a brief narrative and outline, showing

A VIOLATION OF NEUTRALITY

on the part of our government through its officers, and that the French government, in the purchase of arms, lost large sums of money, which he had reason to suppose went into American pockets. Whether into the pockets of men in military engaged in the Ordnance Bureau Chambrun did not say.

THE FRENCH SPY AT WORK.

Mr. SUMNER remarked to him, "If you have any papers I should like to see them." Chambrun then brought him a copy of the telegram from Squire to Remington, and also a copy of the letter from Remington to Leverne. Of course he (Mr. Sumner) made up his mind this was a bad case. The documents justified the inquiry, as they placed our government in an unhappy position.

In that letter Remington stated he had important influence with the War Department, showing his direct relations with this government in the purchase of arms. These papers shown there was ground to suppose a violation of neutrality, and that certain influences were used involving illicit transactions. He confessed when he read these papers he was astonished. Picking up a newspaper one morning he found under the telegraphic head a despatch dated Paris, February 9, in which it was stated the Committee of the French National Assembly on War Contracts had adopted a resolution asking the United States government to furnish the result of the inquiry into the conduct of

AMERICAN OFFICIALS SUSPECTED

of participating in the purchase of arms for the French government during the war with Germany. He understood the same telegram also appeared in the NEW YORK HERALD and other papers, and that it came through the Associated Press. This telegram seemed to be unquestionably genuine, and, added to the letter of Remington and the despatch of Squire to Remington stating they had the strongest influences working for them, made it still more incumbent on him to institute the inquiry. It was under these circumstances he brought the subject before the Senate, and now as to the question whether he knew

WHAT WITNESSES WOULD TESTIFY,

he would say that he had received many confidential letters (one last night), naming witnesses. The writer asked him to regard this letter as confidential.

Mr. HAMLIN—Have you any names to give?

Mr. SUMNER—None. I have already stated the Marquis de Chambrun, and, though there are other witnesses, I do not feel authorized to name them, the communication to me being confidential.

Mr. SCHURZ—The Senator did not understand.

Mr. HAMLIN—He did not ask you to name the correspondents, but whether you have the names of any witnesses that you deem it proper to have called?

Mr. SUMNER—The Senator knows that when I receive such letters I hand them over to him. I have not preserved the names, unless it be of one.

Mr. HAMLIN—Did you make inquiry of the Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of War?

Mr. SUMNER—I must protest against the inquiry as to my duty as a senator.

Mr. SCHURZ—You said you had a conversation with me about the middle of January in regard to the matter. It was considerably later, perhaps ten or twelve days.

Mr. SUMNER—It might have been as late as the 25th of January, but I kept no note.

Mr. SCHURZ—I did not know that M. de Chambrun was in any way conversant with the case until the last week in January; therefore the conversation I had with Mr. Sumner must have been between the 20th and 30th of January, or fourteen days before Mr. Sumner introduced his resolution.

Mr. HAMLIN—I understand that M. de Chambrun furnished you with a copy of Remington's letter to Leverne, and also a copy of the letter from the Secretary of War to the Secretary of State.

Mr. SUMNER—He did.

HOW CHAMBRUN GOT THE LETTERS.

Mr. HAMLIN—How did M. de Chambrun obtain copies?

Mr. SUMNER—I think M. de Chambrun said they were handed to him by Mr. Bellonet, the French Chargé d'Affaires. I am sure he said Mr. Bellonet did not regard the letter of the Secretary of War as confidential, as it had been read by the Secretary alone in the presence of several other gentlemen.

Mr. SUMNER, in reply to the question by Mr. Hamlin, said he had no knowledge as to the source of the Paris telegram of February 9. He understood, however, that it was copied from *La Liberté*.

Mr. HAMLIN read to him a despatch from Minister Washburne stating, in reply to an inquiry of Secretary Fish, that

NO SUCH RESOLUTION

as that referred to in the telegram had been introduced either in the National Assembly or in the Committee on Purchases.

Mr. SUMNER said he had not seen the resolution in *La Liberté*. He had heard there had been some such expression in this committee, and did not doubt they had discussed the subject. He thought it likely Chambrun had more precise information. The Marquis was connected with at least one member of the committee. When the telegram first appeared in print the Marquis had no information on the subject. It was a surprise to him, as well as to myself; but since then he thought the Marquis had received letters from Paris relative to the subject matter.

Mr. HAMLIN—Did you have a conversation at the Brevoort House in November in which you alluded to the matter, and said you would

BLOW THE ADMINISTRATION SKY-HIGH?

Mr. SUMNER—Or I stopped at the Brevoort House. It must have been three or four days before the opening of Congress. I did not then know anything about the matter. I was not at the Brevoort House afterwards. I do not recollect any conversation with gentlemen in which I said I was going to implicate the administration.

During the putting of questions by Mr. Carpenter to Mr. Sumner the latter said he did not understand that Chambrun held any official position under the French government. He became acquainted with Chambrun during the last week in March, 1865. He brought him a letter from his father-in-law, M. Corcelles, formerly Minister to Rome, who married

A GRANDDAUGHTER OF GENERAL LAFAYETTE,

and Marquis de Chambrun married a daughter of Mr. Corcelles. He received the Marquis as well as he could. The witness invited the Marquis to call and see him as often as he chose. From that day, certainly in the winter, he believed the Marquis was at his house every day. Their conversation was mainly on French history and Lafayette and other distinguished men, and the witness found that Chambrun knew more of France than any other Frenchman with whom he had met, and knew more of our country than any other foreigner; he was always interested, but the witness knew he was intimate with prominent persons in France, and this kept him always thoroughly informed with regard to affairs in that country during the period he understood that Chambrun was

STUDYING OUR INSTITUTIONS,

and intended writing a book about them; since Tocqueville nobody was more competent to write a history than he; during all this time Chambrun never spoke to him of his mission, or of the inquiry whether Chambrun had ever professed a knowledge of the English language, and the witness understood that Chambrun was engaged in the prosecution of claims of French citizens sent to the legation. He acted as agent of citizens, but Mr. Sumner never heard he had official relations with the legation. The first information he had of Chambrun being an attorney and such relation was from some of his friends, who said that Chambrun appeared before the Treasury Department and the Department as an agent for the French government, and on inquiries with regard to a sale of arms to France. Mr. Sumner subsequently said to Chambrun,

"DON'T NEVER SPEAK TO ME AGAIN IN

when Chambrun replied—"I never trouble you with my private affairs."

Mr. CARPENTER—You said that on the 24th of December a paper was in the Senate called up. Who was it?

Mr. SUMNER—As a Senator I must decline to answer.

Mr. CARPENTER—Have you had any conversation with the witness other than that of to-day and the one last night, previous to the introduction of your resolution?

Mr. SUMNER—I decline to answer as improper question.

THE CONFIDENCE GAME.

Mr. CARPENTER—You say you have received a confidential letter warning persons who might be called as witnesses. From whom did you receive that letter?

Mr. SUMNER—I decline to answer, as my correspondent asked me not to do.

Mr. CARPENTER—I understand you to say that you received several confidential letters. Will you give the name of any one of the writers?

Mr. SUMNER—I decline to do so.

Mr. CARPENTER—Will you give any part of the letter?

Mr. SUMNER—I think I have an idea of what is in Senator Schurz's mind, and I am willing to

Mr. CARPENTER—Did I understand you to say that by partisan tactics in constituting a committee the members must believe that the party charged is guilty?

Mr. SUMNER—I hope you will not put that question.

Mr. CARPENTER—I have.

Mr. SUMNER—Then I decline to answer it.

Mr. CARPENTER—Did not every member of this committee vote for the investigation?

Mr. SUMNER—The record will answer.

Mr. CARPENTER—Did not every member now sitting on this committee avow himself favorable to the most searching investigation, and vote for the resolution?

IT'S NOT "THE THING."

Mr. SUMNER—The record shows that several members of this committee declared again and again against what parliamentary writers call "the thing."

Mr. CARPENTER—Did I not say I was in favor of the most searching inquiry?

Mr. SUMNER—Yes; but after you made a speech showing there was no necessity for it. So, if there is any liability in the law, you are disqualified and ought to have declined to serve.

Mr. CARPENTER—I thank you for your advice. If the Senate thought it to put me on the committee, would it not have been improper for me to decline?

Mr. SUMNER—You should have searched your own conscience.

Mr. CARPENTER—My conscience is perfectly clear.

Mr. SUMNER—I will enter into no controversy. I was at home under medical treatment on the day the committee was appointed. If I had been in the Senate I should have felt it my duty to oppose the formation of the committee and hold it up as a flagrant violation of law.

ON HIS DIGNITY.

After further questioning Mr. Carpenter objected to Mr. Sumner's protests going on the record, as they assume the contrary.

Mr. HAMLIN regarded them as absolutely insulting to the committee, and then asked Mr. Sumner what other information had furnished him with the facts of his charges.

Mr. SUMNER replied he had not, nor had he furnished the sources of information. He thought, however, he had mentioned one name, General Lucas.

Mr. SCHURZ asked, would you consider it legitimate to derive information on matters of public business from any

AGENT OF A FOREIGN GOVERNMENT?

Mr. SUMNER—No; the least. I should fail in my duty as a Senator if I did not obtain information from all sources within my reach. Testimony was not excluded on account of color, and I believe it to be the duty of a patriotic Senator to avail himself of all opportunities for information affecting the interests of the country, and he should employ the means.

Mr. HAMLIN—Would you deem it the duty of a patriotic Senator to inquire of a foreign legation as to questions pending?

TO PUT HIS GOVERNMENT IN THE WRONG

with other governments who have made no complaint?

Mr. SUMNER—That is an abstract question, but on this point I am not obliged to say that no such question here arose.

Mr. HAMLIN—Answer my question?

Mr. SUMNER—I answer in my own way.

Mr. HAMLIN—I put a general question.

Mr. SUMNER—I consider it a question not applicable to this case.

Mr. SCHURZ then put a question to Mr. Sumner, when Mr. Hamlin said—I want an answer to my question first, to which Mr. Sumner responded—I regard it as an abstract question not involved in the inquiry. I decline to answer it.

Mr. SCHURZ then repeated his question, somewhat in this form:—

CONE TO VENEZUELA.

"In the case before the government about the Venezuelan claims. Where charges were made against the commissioners of improper awards, and it was being investigated by Congress, would you consider it proper, in order to ascertain facts as to the conduct of the American Commissioners, for a Senator to obtain any information on that subject from the Venezuelan Legation?"

Mr. SUMNER—He should deem it to be his duty to obtain the information, no matter from what quarter. In offering his resolution for this inquiry, he considered our neutrality had been violated, while it was his judgment that no complaint would come from Germany.

Mr. HAMLIN said that others might have their judgment.

OFF TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. CARPENTER—If you had heard rumors of conduct on the part of our government affecting Great Britain, which she did not see fit to make the subject of complaint, and you had come in possession of facts from the British Legation to show our government was in the wrong, would you feel it to be your duty to enter the Senate and spread them before the world?

Mr. SUMNER replied—That is an abstract question. A Senator must be governed by a sense of duty. If he sees the

CHARACTER OF THE GOVERNMENT SUFFERING

and its officers falling under suspicion, establishing a dangerous precedent, he must prevent the precedent from being established.

Mr. SCHURZ asked Mr. Sumner whether he knew when the main facts in the case, so far as the international question was concerned, were first spread broadcast over the world. Was it not on the trial of Place?

Mr. SUMNER, in response, exhibited the account of the trial as it appeared in a Paris journal. The letter of Mr. Remington to Leverne was read in open court. The documents were filed January 10. In response to a question by Mr. Carpenter Mr. Sumner said he received a copy of Mr. Belknap's letter to Secretary Fish from M. de Chambrun, and he understood he (M. de Chambrun) had received a copy of Remington's letter from Place. Mr. Sumner then retired.

Mr. CARPENTER renewed his motion to return the protests to Mr. Sumner, but, on motion of Mr. Stevenson, the motion was postponed until there should be a full committee.

The committee then adjourned until to-morrow.

OBITUARY.

Charles R. Moulton.

Charles Raymond Moulton died very suddenly at Cambridge, Mass., on the 11th of March. He was the eldest son of Mr. Moulton, of Paris, and most of his life was passed in the French capital. He came to America last August, with his wife and children, on a visit to Mrs. Moulton's family. He possessed a gentle nature, which endeared him to his friends. His songs give proof of a very delicate and graceful musical gift. "Sheward" has long been familiar to the American public, and he composed other songs less known, but equally fine. It is seldom that a life passed in the world of fashion has produced works of so much artistic merit.

THE WESTCHESTER TOWN ELECTIONS.

Notwithstanding the favorable auspices under which the democratic hosts advanced on the polling places throughout Westchester county at the annual town elections on Tuesday, the result has proved that fair weather is no longer a *sine qua non* to republican energy and determination in that populous suburb of the metropolis. Despite the storm, which it was confidently expected would prove disastrous to the republican candidates, that party has not only retained its vantage ground secured last spring, but in addition has succeeded in annihilating the democratic majority in the old Board of Supervisors. In nearly all of the towns a rigid adherence to party lines was observed, and where this course was deviated from, as in Morrisania, the coalition of opposing elements under the banner of "Reform" resulted in a defeat. The Board of supervisors last year was composed of thirteen democrats and eleven republicans; which, according to the returns of yesterday, the new Board is equally divided between the parties. In some of the towns the work of canvassing the votes was not completed until yesterday afternoon. The following are the names of the Supervisors elect and the various towns which they represent:—

Bedford, Louis J. Pelton, R.; Cortlandt, Collins S. Brown, R.; East-chester, W. B. Zeiertrock, R.; Greenburg, A. O. Wilson, R.; Harrison, Edward Wilkins, R.; Lewisboro, Daniel Hunt, R.; Mamaroneck, C. B. Bunker, Morrisania, John Hopkins, R.; Mount Pleasant, Joseph Leggett, R.; Newcastle, Francis M. Carpenter, New Rochelle, George W. Davids, R.; North Castle, James Hopkins, R.; North Salem, Otis Close, R.; Ossining, Garford, R. Hatfield, R.; Pelham, Benjamin Hegeman, R.; Rombridge, Stephen Taylor, R.; Rye, Amherst Wright, R.; Scarsdale, Francis Secor, D.; Somers, Stephen Brown, Jr., R.; Westchester, Hugh Lent, R.; West Farms, Charles S. Rathgate, R.; White Plains, Edward G. Sutherland, R.; Yonkers, James C. Goodrich, R.; Yorktown, James C. Travis, R.

AUCTION SALE OF COAL.

One Hundred and Twenty-Five Thousand Tons Offered—An Advance in Prices.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company sold 125,000 tons of coal at auction yesterday at the company's salesroom, 10 Exchange place. There was a large attendance and the active competition served to sustain a firm and advancing market. The following shows the kinds and quantities offered yesterday, with a comparison of those offered at the last sale:—

	First Quality.		Second Quality.		Third Quality.	
Lots	17	$5 45 a 5 50	10	$5 40 a 5 45	10	$5 35 a 5 40
Scranton	11	5 35 a 5 40	3	5 30 a 5 35	3	5 25 a 5 30
Pittston	2	5 30 a 5 35	2	5 25 a 5 30	2	5 20 a 5 25
Big Mine	2	5 20 a 5 25	1	5 15 a 5 20	1	5 10 a 5 15
Slate	2	4 90 a 4 95	2	4 85 a 4 90	2	4 80 a 4 85
Chestnut	2	5 35 a 5 40	2	5 30 a 5 35	2	5 30 a 5 35

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF MARCH AND APRIL.

Steamer.	Date.	Destination.	Office.
City of Limerick	Mar 28	Londonderry	15 Broadway.
Atlantic	Mar 30	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
City of London	Mar 30	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Java	Mar 30	Havre	5 Bowling Green.
Cuba	Apr 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Great Eastern	Apr 4	Portland	15 Broadway.
Palmyra	Apr 6	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Europa	Apr 6	Havre	5 Bowling Green.
Russia	Apr 6	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Scotia	Apr 6	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Ethiopia	Apr 13	Glasgow	15 Broadway.
Baltic	Apr 13	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Germania	Apr 13	Hamburg	61 Broadway.
Cimbria	Apr 13	Hamburg	61 Broadway.
Ville de Paris	Apr 13	Havre	5 Bowling Green.
Cuba	Apr 20	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Abyssinia	Apr 20	Hamburg	61 Broadway.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	6 52	Moon rises...eve	10 32
Sun sets	6 20	High water, morn	10 41

PORT OF NEW YORK, MARCH 27, 1872.

CLEARED.

Steamship Minnesota (Br), Morgan, Liverpool via Queenstown, Williams & Guion.
Steamship Cuba (Br), Moodie, Liverpool via Queenstown, G G Francklyn.
Steamship Victor, Gates, New Orleans, A H Mallory & Co.
Ship Rising Hawk, Crowell, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.
Bri Kearsarge (Br), Otis, Cork or Falmouth for orders—Henry C Parker.
Brig Homer (Br), Wilson, Tampico and Tuspan, Alex Murphy.
Brig Oliver Cutts (Br), Nelson, Port au Prince—R Murray, Jr.
Brig N Stowers, Salvage, St Johns, PR—Walsh, Field & Way.
Brig Ethel Boston (Br), Heney, Matanzas—Heney & Parker.
Brig Loch Lomond, Clough, Sagua la Grande—R P Buck & Co.
Brig Juliet C Clark, Moore, Cienfuegos—Thompson & Hunter.
Brig Chandeleur (Br), Morrison, Harbor Britain—Howland & Aspinwall.
Brig Aquidneck, Bagley, Mobile, J D Hurlbut & Son.
Schr Grace Webster, Hume, Cardenas, Miller & Houghton.
Schr Florence (Br), Anderson, St John, NB, Heney & Parker.
Schr Dick Williams, Corson, Chester and Philadelphia—Overton & Hawkins.
Schr Ontario, Lacey, New Haven—Brackett & Bro.
Schr Ben Washington, Peck, Stamford.
Steamer A C Stimers, Davis, Philadelphia.
Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship City of London (Br), Mackhouse, Liverpool March 14 and Queenstown 15th, with mdse and passengers, to John G Dale. March 18, lat 43.10, lon 25, passed a National steamship, bound east.

Steamship Atlantic (Br), Cleadell, Liverpool 14th, via Queenstown 15th inst, with mdse and passengers to J H Sparks. March 26 passed a disabled steamer bound east. Had heavy weather all the passage.

Steamship Fisher (Br), Price, Liverpool March 13 and Queenstown 14th, with mdse and passengers, to Williams & Guion.

Steamship Periere (Fr), Dame, Havre via Brest, March 16, with mdse and passengers, to Geo Mackenzie. Experienced heavy westerly gales and head seas all the passage.

Steamship Hammonia (NG), Meyer, Hamburg March 13, via Havre 15, with mdse and 778 passengers to Kuhardt & Co. During the first part of the voyage experienced moderate westerly winds, afterwards very strong gales from SW and NW up to port. March 26, lat 41 44, lon 63 35, passed a Bremen line steamer, bound east.

Steamship Tritan (Br), Lawson, Genoa Feb 7, Leghorn 10, Naples 14, Marseilles 24, Valencia 27, and Gibraltar March 1, with mdse and 50 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experience: Throughout the entire passage strong gales from SW to NW, with a heavy westerly sea; were compelled to heave to several days in consequence, at times shipping tremendous quantities of water; March 17, lat 35 44, lon 62 35, passed the bark Mozart, of Windsor, NS, waterlogged and abandoned.

Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah March 23, with mdse and passengers, to W R Garrison. March 25, lat 37 35, lon 75, spoke brig Adele McLean, of Rockland, bound north.

Brig Seaside (Br), Woodworth (late Fowler), Cardenas, 20 days, with sugar and molado, to Henry A Parker. Been 14 days north of Hatteras, with heavy NE and NW gales; carried away lower foretopsail yard and lost and split sails; March 24, John B Fowler, late master, a native of Annapolis, NS, aged 50 years, died of chronic diarrhœa; the body is still on board the vessel.

The ship Webster, from London, which arrived on the 26th inst, reports:—Was 43 days to the lon of 54 W; made the Northern passage to the top of 56 W; was then driven south with hard gales to lat 37 N; have crossed the Gulf three times, with fearful weather; when in lon 70 W found the ship leaking more than usual; March 3, lat 37 N, lon 54 W, encountered a hurricane from south to north by way of west, with fearful squalls; could not see half the length of the ship, blowing sails away from the yards, lower foretopsail taking the yardstay and all clear of the yard; ship labouring heavily and shipping water fore and aft, staving in doors, washing bulwarks away and spars afloat about the decks and forward house; during the gale found some cases of phosphate stowed on the main hatch on fire, was obliged to throw it all overboard to save the ship; after the gale found the leak very much increased, was obliged to keep the pumps going all the time until we found the port pump choked and broken, then had to place all dependence on the starboard pump; found rudder considerably damaged; March 12, had another heavy gale from the westward, with intensely cold weather; decks and rigging iced up fore and aft, and many of the crew frost bitten; in fact, from beginning to end have had nothing but fierce westerly gales and high seas; the latter part of the passage intensely cold weather, with ice and snow; March 25, 52 miles ENE of Sandy Hook; passed a large east boat, painted red, with figure 3 or 5 on it, painted in black; March 26, took a pilot from boat James Avery, No 9.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Bark Austrian, Eldmet, Boston, 5 days, for New York, in tow. Lost anchor and two swivels in late heavy blow.
Scar Mariner, Sheran, Greenwich for New York, with stone to order.
Scar Part, Williams, Stamford for New York.
Scar John Lancaster, Williams, Providence for New York.
Scar Pointer, Baker, Providence for New York.
Schr Atlantic, Baxter, Providence for New York.
Schr K S Dean, Lewis, Providence for New York.
Schr Charles H Kelly, Chase, New Bedford for Tangier Sound.
Schr Alida, Knowles, Providence for New York.
Schr P Trigg, Linnekin, Gloucester for New York, with fish to Woodward & Son.
Schr Ida R Freeman, Case, Wellfleet for New York.
Schr Rachel Jane, Tayor, Providence for New York.
Schr Ann Louise, Pearce, Somerset for New York.
Schr W H Gould, Baker, Providence for New York.
Schr Ann Elizabeth, Kelly, Providence for New York.
Schr Orion, Dean, ---for Lazabethport.
Schr Pela Pink, Avery, New London for New York.
Schr John Dunois, White, Cold Spring for New York.
Schr Anna E Oliver, Perry, Boston for New York.
Schr Alice City, Kidd, Bridgeport for Jersey City.
Schr Kadab, Chase, Newburyport for New York.
Schr M Slocum, Pend, Providence for New York.
Schr Morning Star, French, New London for New York.
Schr Chas Carroll, Higgins, New Haven for New York.
Schr Hattie E Cobins, Collins, New Haven for New York.
Scar Fredonia, Pierce, Providence for New York.
Schr Lady Emma, O'Brien, New Haven for New York.
Schr Mary E Coyne, Morse, Providence for New York.
Schr Revenue, Morse, Portland for New York, with lumber to Chas E Holroke & Co.
Schr Horace L Francis, New Haven for New York.
Scar Isaac Somes, Cobb, New Bedford for Virginia.
Schr L A Tolles, Day, Norwalk for Port Johnson.
Schr Jacob Lovilard, Bleakley, Stamford for New York.
Scar Chief, Smith, Norwich for New York.
Schr Liberty, Johnson, Norwalk for New York.
Scar M & E Henderson, Spear, Boston for Baltimore.
Schr John Crockford, Hart, New London for New York.
Schr H Sawyer, Post, Providence for Port Johnson.
Schr S Taber, Clark, Glen Cove for New York.
Schr David G Floyd, Clifford, Providence for Elizabethport.
Scar Decatur Oaks, Perry, Providence for New York.
Schr Ida De La Torre, Davis, Somerset for Georgetown, DC.
Schr America, De Hart, New Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr Connecticut, Warren, Stonington for New York.
Schr D & F Kelly, Kelly, Providence for New York.
Schr E Merwin, Hunter, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr T P Abel, Fowler, New Haven for New York.
Schr Julia E Pratt, Nickerson, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Pinta, Clarke, Eastport for New York, with fish to Jed Frye.
Schr W B Darling, Smith, Providence for New York.
Scar Edward Kilder, Baker, Providence for Baltimore.
Schr Cornelia, Baker, Providence for New York.
Schr Yarmouth, Baker, Bysmnis for New York.
Scar Joseph W Fish, Lewer, Providence for New York.
Schr Bonny Boat, Blair, Boston for New York.
Scar Maria Lunt, Lunt, Providence for Hoboken.
Scar A Stevens, Harding, Providence for New York.
Schr Escort, Hall, Bridgeport for New York.
Scar New Begulus, Smith, Black Rock for New York.
Scar Hickman, Hall, Barnstable for Amboy.
Schr Elizabeth Simnickson, Winsmore, Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr Helen Mar, Duncan, Providence for New York.
Schr R RR 43, Reilly, Norwich for Elizabethport.
Scar Jessie Wilson, Connolly, Providence for New York.
Schr J G Pell, Higgins, Norwich for New York.
Schr Abbie E Willard, Weeks, Nelport for New York.
Schr Sarah Richardson, Richardson, Providence for New York.
Schr Paragon, Slade, Providence for New York.
Schr Harry Wharf, Wharf, Wellfleet for New York.
Schr P Vanderveort, Kelly, Providence for New York.
Schr Elizabeth English, Buell, Portland for Philadelphia, with lath.
Scar Sea Flower, Kirtland, Providence for New York.
Schr Sarah Elizabeth, Kelly, New Bedford for New York.
Schr Surprise, Seaman, Providence for New York.
Schr G B Woodbury, Highland, Provincetown for New York.
Schr Addie Walton, Rich, Boston for Philadelphia.
Scar C W Dexter, Falcon, Providence for New York.
Schr Emma O Curtis, Payne, Portland for New York.
Scar Texas, Jones, Providence for New York.
Scar Lucy Scottow, Hunter, New Bedford for New York.
Schr Thos Foster, Hardter, New Bedford for New York.
Schr Ida, Smith, Fairhaven for New York.
Schr Kesagomer, Dean, Taunton for New York.
Schr C C Smith, Providence for New York.
Steamer Notre Dame, Frontenac for New York, with mdse and passengers.

BOUND EAST.

Schr Pacific, Grant, New York for Belfast.
Scar Mount Hope, Allen, New York for Rockland.

BELOW.

Ship Ava, Hall, Jaffna, from Newcastle Nov 29, (by pilot boat Jas Avery, No 9.)

SAILED.

Steamships Cuba, for Liverpool; Minnesota, do, Europa, Glasgow, Gibraltar, New Orleans.
Wind at sunset, NE, fresh.

Shipping Notes.

Ship Harvest Queen, 1626 tons, owned by Messrs C H Marshall & Co, was towed from the large balance dock foot of Pike street on Tuesday, after having some repairs to her bottom.

The dock in which she was docked is the new one Franklin, or Pier 1 on the East River, and is well known. The Harvest Queen is 1626 tons register, and was built at Newburyport, Mass, in the year 1869, and arrived after a most tedious passage, having been blown off in the course of her voyage to New York, NF. She ranks in the most strength and workmanship as matched, and her appointments are first class. She is owned by Captain Harrison, of the Merchant Navy, who is now here superintending some alterations on her hull. The vessel is now docked to be painted, after which she will be loaded in Wm Sim's berth for Calcutta.

Ship Gresham, recently launched, remains on the large building dock foot of Rutgers street, East River.

Bark Peacock, 400 tons, of

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

1 UNION COURT, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS., first floor, front room.—A respectable Scotch Presbyterian woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, baking pastry, bread, meats, soups and jellies; or is capable of taking charge of a gentleman's family; no objection to a short distance in the country; good reference; can take charge of a dairy.

22 WEST 46TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A respectable competent girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer; excellent city references.

28 WEST 18TH ST. A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO cook, wash and iron in a small private family; good city references. Can be seen for two days.

62 WEST 13TH ST. A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, soups, game and desserts; is a good baker; good city references. Call for two days.

109 WEST 15TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—A FIRST class Protestant cook; country preferred; unexceptionable references.

116 WEST 19TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., REAR, FIRST floor.—Two respectable young girls; one as excellent plain cook, good bread and biscuit maker; willing to assist with washing; or as laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and to assist with washing; best city reference.

124 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook; is at city references.

127 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as good cook; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; good city reference.

131 WEST 19TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women; one as good plain cook, willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the other as waitress; no objections to a private boarding house; city references.

132 WEST 19TH ST.—AS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands all kinds of baking and desserts; city or country; city reference. Call for two days.

140 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs., first floor, front room.—A young girl as cook, washer and ironer; best city references from last employer.

141 WEST 20TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE woman as first class cook; understands all kinds of pastry, desserts; best city reference from last place; private family preferred.

144 WEST 20TH ST.—AS GOOD PLAIN COOK, AND to assist in washing and ironing; six years' reference from last place.

145 WEST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first class cook and baker.

147 WEST 4TH ST. AS FIRST CLASS COOK; understands French cooking, at kind of pastry and jellies; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

150 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as good cook; excellent baker; willing to assist with washing and ironing; no objection to a private boarding house; city references.

156 WEST 12TH ST. A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK, washer and ironer in a small family. Has city reference.

156 EAST 46TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AND LEXINGTON ave.—A girl to cook and assist with washing, or as laundress; best city references from last employers.

157 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 17.—AS FIRST CLASS cook in a gentleman's family; best city references. Address.

202 WEST 19TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A young woman, neat, tidy and obliging, as plain cook, washer and ironer; good references.

213 EAST 28TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable Protestant cook; no objection to the country; an excellent hand to make bread and biscuit.

230 EAST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WELSH woman as first class cook; can do jellies; an first class boarding house; is an excellent baker; good reference.

232 WEST 20TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A girl as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; has references. Call for two days.

232 EAST 45TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A very competent person as cook; excellent baker, washer and ironer; best city reference.

236 EAST 36TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of meat; is willing to assist with plain washing.

239 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first rate cook; no objection to the country; best references.

241 WEST 22D ST. A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook; would like to go in the country with a family for the summer.

241 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman from Canada, as first class cook; city or country; excellent city references.

245 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 2.—TWO GIRLS; ONE as good cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, and will assist with washing; excellent city references.

248 WEST 41ST ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A girl as first class cook; would do the coarse washing if require; four years' city reference from last place.

255 WEST 20TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, meats, soups, desserts of all kinds; no objection to a private boarding house; best city reference.

274 WEST 4TH ST., NEAR PERRY.—A HIGHLY respectable woman as cook; understands all sorts of meats, soups, gravies, and game in every form, and baking also. Apply from 10 to 4. Very best of references given.

306 WEST 39TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK, washer and ironer in a small family. Has city reference.

314 EAST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS plain cook; an excellent washer and ironer and willing to assist in anything; good city reference if required.

322 EAST 23D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable person as cook in a private family; is a good baker; no objection to help in washing and ironing; three years' city reference from last place.

323 EAST 37TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best city reference from her last place.

324 EAST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook and to assist with the washing in a private family; is a good bread and biscuit maker; good reference.

329 EAST 47TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable widow woman, and her daughter, in a cook house; understands milk and butter; or would take charge of a widower's house. Call for two days.

331 EAST 47TH ST., BACK ROOM 7.—AS COOK, washer and ironer; good reference.

344 8TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS., second floor.—A good cook, washer and ironer in a private family; best city reference.

411 EAST 17TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT ROOMS.—A young woman as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; good reference.

414 EAST 11TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTable young woman as good plain cook and a good washer and ironer; is not long in the country; ten months' reference from her employer.

451 WEST 52D ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS GOOD plain cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

455 9TH AV., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—A RESpectable girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; has good city reference.

457 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH ave.—An English girl as cook in a respectable family.

536 WEST 47TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable Protestant girl in a private family; is a good plain cook and will assist with the washing; city reference; none need apply but those who allow enough food in the kitchen for the help.

596 3D AV., OVER DRUG STORE.—A YOUNG WOman as good cook and to do the coarse washing; excellent bread and biscuit baker; good reference from last place; understands soups and pastries.

609 15TH ST., AV. B.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG lady as cook, waitress or chambermaid. Can be seen any time of the day.

686 LEXINGTON AV., AN AMERICAN PROTESTant woman as first class cook; French and all other new styles of cooking; is capable of taking charge and doing the marketing of any large establishment if required; will risk the most fastidious; best city references.

828 2D AV., BETWEEN 43RD AND 44TH STS.—TWO respectable young girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; good city references.

Chambermaids, &c.

8 WEST 14TH ST. A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for a young Protestant girl as chambermaid; would do sewing and assist with washing and ironing. Can be seen between 2 and 4 o'clock.

9 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; to do general housework in a small family.

16 CLARKSON ST.—A YOUNG LADY FOR UPSTAIRS work and waiting; good city reference.

26 EAST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and plain sewer; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; best city references. Call for two days.

32 WEST 46TH ST. A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress in a private family; is a good hand at fancy work; best references.

60 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, FIRST FLOOR.—A competent woman; can do chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and private family; good references.

64 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, NEAR 6TH AV.—A respectable girl as chambermaid.

89 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid.

113 EAST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; good city references.

116 EAST 6TH ST., ROOM 1.—A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city references.

120 WEST 47TH ST.—TWO YOUNG GIRLS; ONE as good cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; good city references.

141 EAST 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; good city references.

150 EAST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; good city references.

170 EAST 47TH ST., ONE STAIR HIGH, FRONT.—AS chambermaid and waitress; good city references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids, &c.

175 EAST 27TH ST. A YOUNG GIRL TO DO CHAMBERwork and plain sewing; two years' city reference from her last place. Call for two days.

198 MADISON ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A PROTESTant girl as chambermaid and nurse; no objection to the country; good reference.

208 WEST 3RD ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and nurse; no objection to the country; good reference.

216 WEST 25TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist with washing and ironing; good city reference.

226 WEST 29TH ST. A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference from last place. Call or address.

227 WEST 46TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; or to take care of children; excellent city references. Can be seen for two days.

229 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE, COMPETent girl as chambermaid, and to do housework in a small family; expects washing and ironing.

231 WEST 51ST ST., PRESENT EMPLOYERS.—A RESpectable girl as chambermaid and waitress in a respectable place.

256 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBermaid and waitress; best city reference.

305 WEST 30TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as first class chambermaid and seamstress in a private family; best city reference.

313 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best reference.

314 EAST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good city references.

321 EAST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable Scotch girl as chambermaid in a private family, or as chamber maid and to take care of growing children; good city reference.

329 EAST 29TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMBermaid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call for two days.

335 WEST 26TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference.

337 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress; good city references.

403 WEST 20TH ST., NEAR 9TH AV.—AN ENGLISH Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to do housework; is kind to children; no objection to the country; references.

417 PEARL ST., IN DRY GOODS STORE.—A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in washing and ironing. Call for three days.

456 HUDSON ST., IN THE BAKERY.—A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid and waitress; is very fond of children; best reference.

505 WEST 23D ST., ROOM 10.—A YOUNG PROTESTant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children with good private family going to the country for the summer. Call or address.

513 6TH AV., NEAR 31ST ST., PRESENT EMPLOYers, in the store.—A German girl to do up the lines work in a private family; a good sewer.

514 WEST 52D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and the washer; no objection to the country; good references.

705 2D AV., BETWEEN 32D AND 33D STS., TOP floor, front room.—A respectable girl to do housework and waiting in a private family; good city reference.

629 6TH AV., SECOND STORE SOUTH OF 17TH st.—A first class girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

1,020 3D AV., CORNER 61ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL thoroughly competent as chambermaid and child's nurse, or would do the general housework of a small private family.

1,219 3D AV., BETWEEN 60TH AND 71ST STS.—TWO sisters, in a small private family; one as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in washing and ironing, the other as cook and laundress; city reference. Can be seen for two days.

1,317 BROADWAY.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first class chambermaid and waitress; good city reference.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

12 CANNON ST.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS learned the dressmaking, would like to go as operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; dressmaking preferred. Call or address.

20 CARMINE ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A FIRST CLASS dressmaker wishes one or two engagements in private families by the day or week; is a good fitter and also a stylish trimmer; has all the latest and newest styles in fashion; is a good operator on Grover & Baker's machine; satisfactory references.

62 CLINTON PLACE (8TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.).—Mme. Grevier does French dressmaking in all its branches in the most fashionable style; walking costumes and elegant evening dresses are made at short notice, and her charges are far less than any other first class reliable dressmaker in this city. No sign.

88TH ST., FIVE DOORS WEST OF 3D AV.—A DRESSmaker wants a few more engagements in families by the day or week.

107 WEST 18TH ST.—AS DRESSMAKER AND seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; by day or week. Address M. H., for two days.

120 WEST 26TH ST. A PROTESTANT YOUNG person; is an excellent family seamstress; good references.

126 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS seamstress; has a knowledge of dressmaking; would do light chamberwork; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines; best city reference.

133 WEST 23D ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMstress and to assist in the care of children or do chamberwork; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best city reference.

137 EAST 29TH ST.—A LADY WHO UNDERSTANDS dressmaking in all its branches to go out by the day; best city reference. Call or address.

149 CHARLES ST.—AN EXPERIENCED OPERATOR on Wilcox & Gibbs' sewing machine wishes work in a few more families by the day or week; best reference. Address OPERATOR.

217 WEST 26TH ST.—AN AMERICAN LADY WOULD like the sewing of two or three more families; can fit ladies' and children's dresses; also linen and shirts; is an extra operator on Grover & Baker's and Wheeler & Wilson's machines. Mrs. ODELL.

219 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as seamstress in a private family; is a good operator; is willing and obliging.

245 WEST 31TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A young woman as seamstress and chambermaid or children's nurse; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

290 3D AV.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER wishes a few more engagements to go out by the day or week. Call or address for two days.

312 EAST 11TH ST.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER wishes a few more engagements by the day in private families; understands cutting ladies' and children's dresses. Call for two days.

317 41ST ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—A GIRL AS SEAMStress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can cut and fit plain dresses; no objection to do a little chamberwork.

321 WEST 37TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO GO OUT by the day to do plain sewing; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; terms reasonable. Hours from 9 to 11 A. M.

330 1ST AV.—DRESSMAKER WISHES TO GO OUT by the day, week or month; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can furnish her own if required.

366 8TH AV., IN THE BAKERY.—A MIDDLE-AGED person as seamstress; understands dressmaking; by the month, week or day.

401 EAST 3 TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AV. AND AV. A.—A respectable young German girl as seamstress; willing to teach children Spanish; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, also cut and fit; best references. Call for two days.

432 WEST 42D ST.—A RESPECTABLE, MIDDLE-AGED woman would go out by the day, week or month as seamstress in private families; understands all kinds of family sewing; can work on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can cut and fit; terms moderate; city or country.

445 EAST 86TH ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY desires situation in a private family; is thoroughly competent; will take sewing by the week; has her own machine, if required. Call for two days.

780 6TH AV., BETWEEN 47TH AND 48TH STS.—A respectable German woman wishes to go out by the day; is a good dressmaker; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; terms very moderate.

972 6TH AV.—FIRST FLOOR.—A FIRST CLASS dressmaker desires a few more engagements in private families by the day; is a good fitter and stylish trimmer; has all the latest and newest styles in fashion; is a good operator on Grover & Baker's machine; satisfactory references. Call this morning.

466 5TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO GO out by the day to make in work at home; satisfactory references. Address L. B., Herald Uptown Branch office.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER DESIRES A FEW more engagements; terms moderate. Address A., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A YOUNG GIRL OF COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED [illegible]

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS [illegible]

A YOUNG GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS [illegible]

General Housework, &c.

1 BOWERY ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A VERY COM[illegible]

99 SOUTH 5TH ST., NEAR FIRST, TO DO GENERAL [illegible]

145 [illegible] ST.—A GOOD LADIES' TAILOR TO [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

General Housework, &c.

210 WEST 27TH ST., BACK ROOM.—A RESPECTable girl, lately landed, to do general housework in a small private family; willing and obliging; will make herself generally useful.

213 EAST 24TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT.—A RESpectable young woman to do general housework.

214 WEST 16TH ST., FRONT BASEMENT.—AN American woman to do general housework in a small private family. Call for three days.

222 EAST 20TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable young woman to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; good city reference.

229 WEST 24TH ST. A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; is at reference.

245 WEST 45TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do some work in a small private family; is a competent worker and cook; is first class; has lived in Cuba; has no objection to go a short distance in the country.

247 WEST 32D ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE girl to do housework in a small family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer.

271 WEST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer.

323 EAST 46TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE PROtestant girl to do general housework in a small private family. Best city reference.

311 WEST 23RD ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small private family; or would do chamberwork and waiting; has good city references. Call or address.

406 7TH AV., FOURTH FLOOR, ROOM 10.—A RESpectable girl to do general housework in a private family; has good city reference from her last place.

423 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AV. AND AV. A.—A respectable young English girl to do general housework in a private family; is a first class laundress.

447 1ST ST., BETWEEN NORTH 8TH AND 10TH, Williamsburg.—A middle-aged girl to do housework in a small family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

473 8TH AV., BETWEEN 36TH AND 37TH STS., second floor.—A respectable girl to do general housework or would do genuine work in a small family; has been two years in her last place. Call for two days.

Housekeepers, &c.

25 PARK AV.—A YOUNG LADY AS COMPANION to a lady travelling or at home; or as housekeeper. Call on Thursday, between 2 and 4, or address Miss SCHERMERHORN.

85 EAST 47TH ST.—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A HOTEL, city or country, by an American woman, who has a thorough knowledge of the same. Address M. C.

135 EAST 26TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A SMALL American family want to take care of a gentleman's house during the summer; references given.

156 EAST 46TH ST.—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A block of tenement houses; good references.

306 WEST 13TH ST.—AS AN EXPERIENCED housekeeper; no objection to the country; references exchanged.

542 2D AV., ENTRANCE ON 26TH ST.—A THOROUGHLY reliable American lady as housekeeper in a widower's family or a small hotel, or would take full charge of a linen or storeroom, or any position of trust; highest testimonials as to character and capability. Call on or address S. A. C., for three days. Ring third bell.

915 3D AV., CORNER OF 57TH ST.—A GERMAN lady as housekeeper in a widower's family; can do plain sewing. Mrs. SCHAADER.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY DESIRES THE SITUATION of a housekeeper in a hotel or private family, or anything that may offer; she can give the very best references as to her capacity. Address Mrs. BALLARD, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

AN AMERICAN LADY, WHO UNDERSTANDS DRESSmaking, all kinds of family sewing, with the use of machine, also housekeeping in its various branches, would like a permanent position, where she would have a comfortable home; would not object to leaving the city; highest testimonials. Address HOME, box 185 Herald Uptown Branch office, for one week.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY, FROM CANADA, and without children, a situation as housekeeper; salary not so much an object as a home; no objection to the country. Address E. M. G., 115 Oak st., Buffalo.

WANTED—A POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY A young widow of a mild disposition, to an elderly gentleman or widower. Address, appointing interview, Mrs. WILLIAMS, Broadway Branch Herald office.

YOUNG AMERICAN MARRIED LADY, A PRACTICAL housewife, wishes to engage as housekeeper; remuneration desired, board for husband with her when not travelling; best references. Address LIVINGSTONS, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

Laundresses, &c.

1 WHITE'S PLACE, 18TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESpectable married woman to do washing for gentlemen; good references. Call.

38 WEST 13TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress to go out by the day washing and ironing, or to take washing home.

38 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A Protestant woman as first class laundress; has good references.

115 WEST 18TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—A YOUNG WOman as first class laundress; understands the business in all its branches; best city reference.

129 PITT ST., REAR, ONE FLIGHT.—A RESPECTable woman to wash and iron in a small family.

124 WEST 53D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day washing, ironing, &c.; best city references.

130 WEST 38TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—AN EXPERIenced laundress solicits a few ladies' and gentlemen's washing; reliable, prompt and trustworthy. MARY YOUNG.

133 WEST 28TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A first class laundress wishes to do washing at her own house.

145 WEST 52D ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable colored woman wants washing, ironing and housecleaning. HENRIETTA ANDERSON.

151 EAST 33D ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable woman wishes some ladies' and gentlemen's washing and ironing at home; is fully competent; best city reference.

202 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 8.—A PROTESTANT young woman as laundress in a private family; best city references.

203 EAST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO take gentlemen's and families' washing to her own residence; excellent laundress; can be well recommended if required.

212 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman would take a few gentlemen's washing or go out by the day; best reference as to honesty and capability. Address Mrs. WHITNEY.

233 EAST 84TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as laundress; would assist with chamberwork; best city reference. Call for two days.

239 WEST 45TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; French finishing and all sorts of fineries; best references.

237 46TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A RESpectable person to go out washing or cleaning, or would take washing home. Address MOLONEY.

239 WEST 37TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A FIRST class laundress, who would assist in chamberwork if required; city reference from last place.

211 WEST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants the washing of a few private families or gentlemen; will go out by the day; best city reference.

258 WEST 42ND ST. A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as laundress in private families; can do fine finery. Can be seen for two days; best references.

320 EAST 58TH ST.—FIRST CLASS WASHING AND ironing; gentlemen's shirts cut up in a very creditable manner, country washed and whitened without the aid of chemicals.

327 WEST 37TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—A RESPECTable colored woman wishes to take in washing or would go out by the day.

360 WEST 33D ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS to go out by the day, or would take washing to her own house.

407 EAST 30TH ST., ROOM 12.—AS LAUNDRESS IN a private family; [illegible] best city reference. Call on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, from 9 to 12 in the morning. MACINESS.

424 1ST AV.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS to do washing at home; first and finest work.

430 EAST 18TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE PROtestant girls as laundresses; [illegible] Call this morning.

466 8TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO GO out by the day to make in work at home; satisfactory references. Address L. B., Herald Uptown Branch office.

505 EAST 23D ST., ROOM 18.—A YOUNG AMERICAN [illegible]

506 EAST 14TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable woman would take family washing or gentlemen's; [illegible] if required.

515 7TH AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS LAUNDRESS, [illegible]

594 EAST BROADWAY AND ALLEN STS., SECOND [illegible]

Nurses, &c.

12 [illegible] AS NURSE BY A LADY WISHES [illegible]

21 [illegible] RESPECTABLE COLORED [illegible]

36 [illegible]

64 [illegible] RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN [illegible]

80 [illegible] RESPECTABLE YOUNG [illegible]

113 [illegible] 7TH AV. AND [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses, &c.

145 EAST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS nurse and seamstress; good references from her last situation.

148 SULLIVAN ST.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl to mind a baby in a private family; good city reference. Call for two days.

170 EAST 23D ST., NEAR 3D AV.—A MONTHLY nurse can be engaged immediately; first class references.

175 EAST 70TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO MIND A growing child and do plain sewing; two years' references from her last place. Call for two days.

203 LEXINGTON AV., TOP FLOOR.—A PROTESTant girl to travel as nurse with a lady going to Europe, or would do chamberwork and sew. Call or address for two days.

206 WEST 27TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A Protestant nurse, thoroughly competent to take the whole charge of a young infant; is a neat sewer; best reference.

207 5TH ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS CHILD'S nurse and seamstress; excellent city reference from last employers.

209 WEST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—As infant's nurse, to go to the country or to England or Ireland; good reference.

223 EAST 46TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A PROTESTant young woman as infant's nurse and to assist with the chamberwork if required; city references.

236 WEST 29TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, 16 YEARS old, to take care of children; good reference.

347 EAST 33D ST. A PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse; city reference.

347 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON as nurse and seamstress; can operate on two machines; best city references.

425 WEST 42D ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG woman to take care of children and do plain sewing; no objection to the country or to make herself useful; best references. Address.

497 7TH AV., CORNER 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse or chambermaid; good city reference. Call for two days.

542 3D AV., ENTRANCE 36TH ST., RING BELL 3.—An English Protestant woman as infant's nurse, who is thoroughly experienced in the care and management of young children; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant from birth; can give many years' city experience.

656 3D AV., BETWEEN 41ST AND 42D STS.—A YOUNG girl to take care of children and do chamberwork; can be highly recommended; is willing and obliging; has lived with the best of families in England. Call or address for three days.

709 7TH AV., BETWEEN 48TH AND 49TH STS.—A respectable woman as nurse and seamstress; is competent to take the entire charge of a baby from birth; or would do chamberwork; city reference.

742 7TH AV., CORNER 50TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—An experienced monthly nurse, now disengaged, wishes to make a few engagements; testimonials from the highest persons and best physicians. Call on or address NURSE.

743 3D AV.—A YOUNG WIDOW, WITHOUT CHILdren, as nurse; is willing and obliging; best reference. Ring third bell.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL; NO OBJEC-tion to assist with chamberwork. Address C. M., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGLISH woman; can take entire charge of a baby. Address L. E., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A USEFUL PERSON WISHES TO TRAVEL WITH A family through Europe and remain with them coming back. Address NURSERY, box 132 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

Waitresses, &c.

17 WEST 44TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST CLASS waitress; will make herself generally useful; city reference.

120 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A Protestant, as waitress; likes the country; no objection to the city; best city reference.

144 WEST 36TH ST., IN THE FRONT BASEMENT.—A first class waitress and chambermaid; no objection to the country; city references.

308 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as waitress, or would do the chamberwork and washing of a small private family; good reference. Call for two days.

490 6TH AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A YOUNG WOman as first class waitress; excellent city references.

Miscellaneous.

149 WEST 4TH ST.—A STRONG WOMAN WANTS housecleaning, washing, ironing or office work; good reference. MRS. MURRAY.

206 EAST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMAN wishes to travel with a family; no objection to go as stewardess; never seasick. Call for three days.

217 EAST 38TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT rooms (4).—A respectable woman wants to go out house cleaning.

281 AV. A, FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A RESpectable widow to go out by the day or week to do housecleaning or washing and ironing. Call on or address Mrs. HALAWAY.

Intelligence Offices.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSITIONS, CAPAble and trustworthy, constantly found at 267 Bowery. Entrance on First street. Mrs LOWE.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

12 EAST WASHINGTON PLACE.—AS LADY'S MAID; a competent hairdresser in different styles; is a good seamstress and operator. Can be seen at her present employer's.

16 WEST 19TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYERS).—A competent person to go either to Europe or California with a family as nurse or to wait on a lady.

26 WEST HOUSTON ST.—A YOUNG FRENCH WOman, lately landed, as companion or governess; is well educated; can teach French, fit and sew well. Call on Mme. MANNERET.

126 MULBERRY ST.—AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH Protestant widow to take charge of a nursery, or would bring up an infant by bottle; kind and obliging in every respect; no objection to the country. Call for three days, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

519 EAST 14TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as lady's maid or to take care of children; would go to the country; city references.

AN ENGLISH VISITING GOVERNESS, EXPERIenced in imparting a sound modern education, with accomplishments. Address HUMBER, box 108 Herald office.

A PROTESTANT GIRL WISHES TO TRAVEL WITH a lady or with or without children who are going to Europe or to California. Address M. C., box 198 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A LADY WOULD BE PLEASED TO ACCEPT A POSItion in a family and instruct the younger members in the English branches and music; will furnish her own piano; country; referred. Address MUSIC, Post office, Brooklyn.

A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT DESIRES A POsition as companion and reader to an invalid lady; no objection to going abroad; satisfactory references. 125 East 29th st.

AN INTELLIGENT LADY, OF BUSINESS HABITS and pleasing address, having good testimonials, can find a desirable situation at No. 7 Warren street, room 20, up stairs.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, OF GOOD EDUCATION, as governess, companion or visiting or as ladies' companion; refers to best families in the city. Address GOVERNESS, box 212 Herald office.

A PROTESTANT GIRL WANTED AS CHAMBERMAID and to assist with children, a short distance from the city. Call, with references, at 26 West 13th st., between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., Thursday.

A YOUNG LADY PIANIST PROFESSIONAL DEsires a home in a private family in return for her services on the piano; [illegible] references. Address PIANIST, box 105 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG LADY WISHES A POSition in a respectable family to teach music and the English branches; [illegible] Call for one week, at 45 Sixth av.

A MIDDLE-AGED LADY OF REFINEMENT AND PRopriety, [illegible] would oversee household for a gentleman in New York or country. Address, for one week, Mrs. E. BLAKE, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

NURSE.—A PROTESTANT CHRISTIAN WOMAN WHO desires the position of nurse to a young child, with a pleasant home in a family about to go a short distance into the country, may address, with references, EMPLOYER, box 172 New York Post office.

SEVERAL SMART MILLINERS WANTED.—INQUIRE for two days at 297 Grand st.

SEAMSTRESS WANTED PROTESTANT, IN A PLEASant, place in the country, two hours from city, to assist in housework. Apply for two days to J. F. TICHENOR, 69 West Broadway.

THREE LADIES AT GLAZIER LIBRARY, UNIVERsity place, corner 11th st.; $10 per week and commission.

TIREMAKERS WANTED AT UNION ADAMS & COE'S 577 Broadway. Only such as thoroughly understand operating on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. APPLY AT 403 GRAND ST.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKERS AT 45 West 27th st.

WANTED A WAITRESS, TO ASSIST IN CHAMBERwork. Apply at 10 East 20th st.

WANTED—A WET NURSE, FOR A YOUNG INFANT. Inquire at 320 West 36th st.

WANTED—A CLEAN, TIDY GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 328 East 27th st., second floor.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO DO GENeral housework in a small family at 195 West 16th st.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK; TO ASSIST IN washing; reference required. Call at 32 West 29th st.

WANTED A GIRL WHO IS WILLING TO MAKE herself generally useful. Apply at 429 West 47th st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK, TO DO THE coarse washing; city reference. 24 East 21st st.

WANTED—GOOD SHIRTMAKERS. APPLY AT 472 5th av. JULES GUIRAUDON.

WANTED A COMPETENT WOMAN, AS WAITRESS and to do the fine washing and ironing in a small private family. Call at 142 East 18th st., after 10:30 A. M.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Apply at 228 East 129th st.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY, IN A SMALL female, a good cook and to assist with washing; city conveniences. Apply this day at 61 1st av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR WASHING AND IRONING and to do chamberwork; a competent person can find steady employment and good wages at 358 West 131st st.

WANTED—A THOROUGH AND COMPETENT LAUNdress; one willing to assist with chamberwork; with references. Apply at No. 8 West 51st st.

WANTED—AN ERRAND GIRL; ALSO AN APPRENtice for the millinery. None need apply without references. 27 East 14th st. WM. WINTER.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE GIRL, ABOUT FOURteen years of age, to wait at table and assist in the general housework. Apply at 19 East 60th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children and do light chamberwork; wages $7. Apply between 10 and 2 at 38 Perry st.

WANTED—AN OBLIGING GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a clergyman's family in the country; recommendations. Apply this morning at 320 East 17th st.

WANTED, A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron. Apply this day, between 10 and 2, at 42 West 25th st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK AND ASSIST WITH washing and ironing. Apply, with city references, at 208 East 18th st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO PLAIN

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN, AS coachman; thoroughly understands his business; best reference from his employers. Address T. A., 122 West 29th st.

A GARDENER UNDERSTANDING THE CULTIVATION of fruits, flowers and vegetables, states wants a situation. Address E. LYNCH, Washington, Dutchess county, N. Y.

A SINGLE MAN AS GARDENER AND GENERAL worker on farm; taking care of farm stock; best of the best references. Address F. R., box 250 Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN wants a situation as coachman; good references to the present employer. Call or D. M., 146 East 52d st.

A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN WANTS A SITUATION as coachman and waiter in a private family; can give good references. Call all day at 257 West 47th st.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; best city references and five years' experience from his present employer. Call for two days at 146 East 42d st.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESpectable and reliable man; three years' city references; his business; good city references. Call at 111 East 42d st.

A SINGLE MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS COACHman; thoroughly understands his business; eight years' best city references. Call or address COACHMAN, Bradley's stable, No. 8 East 42d st.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN of long experience; is capable, honest, trustworthy, strictly temperate and obliging; good city references. Address C. A., 41 West 29th st.

A GARDENER, THOROUGHLY COMPETENT IN every respect, desires a situation; is a first class and reliable man; good references. Address C. S. T., box 114 Herald office.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS coachman and groom; has a thorough knowledge of the horse in disease as well as in health. Address T. B. G., Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE, YOUNG, honest and energetic native Swede; willing to assist in gardening and housework; good references. Address A. P., box 250 Herald office.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST class married man; no Protestants; can give undoubted references. Call in town or address his present employer's private stable, Northwest, corner of 42d st. and 5th av.

A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS DISPOSED OF HIS horses wishes to procure a situation for his coachman, who is thoroughly worthy of it. Call or address, for two days, 47 East 52d st.

A YOUNG MAN, WHO UNDERSTANDS THOROUGHLY the care of horses, carriages and harness (can talk and work in a garden), wishes to be employed by a gentleman. Address J. C., box 156 Herald office.

A SINGLE COLORED MAN WANTS A SITUATION as coachman and groom; is a good city driver; good city reference from last place. Address COACHMAN, 132 West 31st st.

A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND GROOM WANTed; by a young man; understands his business; will give reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address J. H., box 124 Herald office.

A GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINgle man; is fully competent to manage a gentleman's place; is obliging; best references from last place. Address J. D., box 140 Herald office.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST class man who thoroughly understands his business and all its branches; is willing and obliging; seven years' reference. Call or address M., 1,257 Broadway, harness store.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, AS coachman and groom; can do gardening if required; willing and obliging; good reference. Address A. H., box 110 Herald office.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN of long experience; is capable, honest, trustworthy, strictly temperate and obliging; good city reference. Address C. A., 45 West 30th st.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROtestant married man of long experience; is capable, honest, trustworthy, strictly temperate and obliging; good city reference. Address W. T., Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, LATELY LANDED, WISHES A SITUation as groom or as groom and footman; first class references. Call or address M. M., 103 West 30th st., for two days.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMpetent man; thoroughly understands the business; will be found a generally useful man; reference as to sobriety and capability. Address COACHMAN, box 115 Herald office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITUATION WANTED—By a single, competent young man; three years' first class city reference from last place. Call at or address 48 University place, C. Graham's harness store.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION IN THE country as coachman and gardener; good country reference from his last place. Address GEORGE, 245 West 27th st.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM—SITUATION BY A single young man, city or country; will furnish highest references as to honesty and sobriety. Address H. H., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,257 Broadway.

A SCOTCHMAN, SINGLE, PROTESTANT, LATELY landed, wishes a place as coachman and gardener, or to be generally useful. Address F., box 135 Herald office.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH man (single), thoroughly competent in everything appertaining thereto; can be highly recommended; careful city driver; willing and obliging; reliable reference. Address COACHMAN, box 112 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN OF good experience as coachman and a good fruit and vegetable gardener; can milk; competent to take general charge of a country place; good city reference. Address J. C., box 244 Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT MARRIED MAN wishes a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; competent, willing and obliging; has some well recommended. Address W. T., Post office, Yonkers.

A RESPECTABLE GERMAN AND WIFE WISH SITUations; the man as coachman and wife as cook or laundress; both willing to make themselves generally useful; good references; country preferred. Address COACHMAN, box 149 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,257 Broadway.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG married man; thoroughly understands his business; is sober and a steady driver; in city or country; city references from present employer. Call on or address J. F., Coachman, 151 West 52d st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man, as gardener; thoroughly understands the management of a garden and hot and cold grapery; understands the care of stock and farming; two years' references from last employer. Address box 34 Orange Valley, N. J.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN of long experience; two years' reference from last place, which will certify to honesty, sobriety and capability; understands the care and management of horses; willing and steady driver. Notes addressed to J. D., box G. S. Lester 16 Herald office, shall be promptly attended to.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE young man; thoroughly understands his business; in city or country; best city reference. Call at or address private stable, 138 West 18th st.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER young man; [illegible] city and country of experience; [illegible] Call on or address CONNOR, private st., [illegible]

A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITUATION WANTED—By a single, sober and thoroughly understands his business; [illegible] Call at his present employer's private stable, [illegible] days 139 West 45th st.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands his business, and good city driver; [illegible] Address I. M., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,257 Broadway.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTed—By a young married man who thoroughly understands the care of horses; is a good driver and gardener; willing and obliging; references. Address JAMES, Harrison's Hotel, [illegible]

A COACHMAN, MARRIED, A PROTESTANT, WISHES A situation where services of a single man are required; [illegible] Address C., box 117 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,257 Broadway.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTed—By a single man; [illegible] Address R., box 20 Herald office.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED man; [illegible] West 40th st.

A GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED man; [illegible] Address [illegible]

A GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED man; [illegible]

A GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED man; [illegible]

A GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED man; [illegible]

A GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED man; [illegible]

A GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED man; [illegible]

A PROTESTANT MAN WANTS A SITUATION [illegible] 4th av.

SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN, AS COACHMAN—BY A FIRST CLASS MARRIED MAN; no Protestants; can give undoubted references; no objections to the country. Address J. M., box 1,566 Herald Uptown Branch office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A BOY IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE, WHO HAS BEST references. Address L., Herald office.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SOLICIT LIFE INSURANCE. Apply at the Republic Life Insurance Company, 409 Broadway.

A MAN TO DELIVER BOOKS AND MAKE HIMSELF generally useful; good salary to the right man. W. SENAMY & CO., 555 Broadway, second floor.

A LIVE MAN WANTED—IN THE REAL ESTATE line; thoroughly acquainted with the outside work and not afraid to devote all his energies. Apply at 947 6th av.

AGENTS ARE MAKING LOTS OF MONEY BY SELLing "Realm of Beerlin." For particulars apply at the office, 599 Canal street.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL A PATENTED ARTICLE needed by every family; a good and universal application; cheap and effective. Apply at 20 William st., room 10, between 9 and 6 o'clock.

AN EXTRA CHANCE—MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, GIRLS, learn Telegraphy; $20. We are now prepared to give positions. Thomson's College, 20 Fourth av., opposite Cooper Institute. Day and evening.

A SOBER, STEADY MAN, HAVING $1,000 TO LOAN, real estate security, wanted, to organize girls, manufacturing, assist in sales, at a reasonable salary. MOODY & CO., No. 7 Murray st., room 22.

A YOUNG MAN WANTED—ABOUT 21 YEARS OLD; [illegible] Address J. G. A., Herald office.

A NOELL'S TURKISH BATHS, LEXINGTON AVENUE, corner of Twenty-fifth street. Wanted, an honest, intelligent, industrious, strictly temperate American, Englishman or Turk; not older than 35 years; must be well recommended.

A COMPETENT, INDUSTRIOUS AGENT, ONE WHO is capable of organizing a local lodge and can produce good references, will meet with a permanent and engagement on very liberal terms. Apply to HOWARTH, TRUDEY & PHILLIPS, 95 Beekman street.

BOY WANTED—IN AN OFFICE TO MAKE HIMSELF useful. Call at 114 Maiden lane.

BOY WANTED—TO ATTEND IN A DRUG STORE. [illegible]

BOY WANTED—IN LAW OFFICE; MUST WRITE [illegible]

BARTENDER OR CLERK IN GROCERY STORE. [illegible]

MAN HAVING FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS TO SE[illegible]

MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF OFFICE AND ATTEND [illegible] MOODY & CO., No. 7 Murray st.

THE [illegible] WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED YOUNG MAN TO OPEN OYSTERS IN A [illegible]

WANTED A STEADY BOY, STATE WAGES, RE[illegible]

WANTED IN A RETAIL DRY GOODS STORE, A [illegible]

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A SMART, ACTIVE MAN, WITH [illegible]

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN TO KEEP STORE [illegible]

WANTED A BARBER, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; [illegible] Apply at 145 East [illegible]

WANTED—A BOY IN A LAW OFFICE, NOT OVER 18 [illegible]

WANTED—IN THE GROCERY TRADE, A MAN TO TAKE [illegible] SHELLMAN & CO., 272 [illegible]

WANTED A GOOD BUSINESS MAN, TO ASSIST IN [illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A FEW GOOD CANVASsers, to whom a lucrative employment will be given in the sale of a entirely new article of great practical utility in every household. Apply to F. HOWARD, 477 Greenwich st.

WANTED—A BOY, ABOUT 15 OR 16 YEARS OF AGE, to work in a shoe store; one who would like to learn the business preferred. Address SHOES, Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—AT A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, NEAR THIS city, a single man as coachman and to assist in other work; good recommendations required; a honest servant in kitchen. Apply at 17 Wall st., second story, front.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS ADVERTISING SOLICITOR for hotel advertisements. Call for two days, room 2 to 4, on BLAIR & CO., lithographic and mechanical photographers, 253 Broadway.

WANTED—MEN TO MAKE $25 TO $100 WEEKLY, with small capital, here, South or West; business manufacturing. SWITT, 4d Canal street, corner Hudson, up one flight stairs.

WANTED—FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY, FIRST and second class firemen and able bodied mechanics as landsmen. Apply at 196 south st., New York. L. A. F. W. RODE.

THIRD PAGE.

A YOUNG MAN, WITH SOME KNOWLEDGE OF architectural drawing and practical carpentry, desires a situation with an architect, to learn the business thoroughly, and he will prove to a reasonable extent for in looking and could thus make himself useful at once. Address GEORGE WASHINGTON, box 171 Herald office.

A MERCHANT TAILOR OF EXPERIENCE (WITH a small book) is in trade wishes to make a connection with a first class in town house; best of references. Address for two days T. PASCALL, care of W. Cole, 895 Broadway.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITUATION IN A GENTS' furnishing house; is a practical custom shirt maker; best reference given. Address CUTTER, Herald office.

A WILLING YOUNG MAN (GERMAN) WISHES A situation in a lithographers as a printer. 765 3d av., crockery store.

ENGINEER WANTED TO RUN A SMALL ENGINE and make himself useful; bring references. Apply at 41 Taombs st.

PHOTOGRAPHER WANTED AT WHITEMAN'S, 289 Bowery; a young man that can make ferrotypes and print; also a man for Sunday work.

PRACTICAL PLATE PRINTERS WANTED AND steady employment given by the Continental Bank Note Company, 141 Greenwich st.

PRESSMAN WANTED. AN OLD ESTABLISHED stationery and printing house will offer a permanent engagement to a first class, energetic pressman to take entire charge of the press room; the best references required. Address PRINTING HOUSE, box 151 Herald office.

TWO FIRST CLASS WATCHMAKERS WANTED—IMmediately, at 703 Broadway.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—WANTED, FROM 100 TO 2,000 old negatives, or glass, 65x85, cheap. Address, for one week, with price, box 17 Post office, Hudson City, N. J.

TO BREWERS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN JUST from England, a situation as brewer; understands the Burton system; is also familiar with accounts; first class references. Address G. E. B., Herald office.

TO CIVIL ENGINEERS OR CITY SURVEYORS IN want of a good general assistant or draughtsman.—The advertiser has had an extensive and varied experience in the construction, location, &c., of railroads in this country and Europe; moderate reasonable references extended. Address B., box 137 Herald office.

UPHOLSTERERS WANTED.—FIRST CLASS MEN only need apply. W. H. McMORDO, 890 and 892 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED FINISHERS OF JEWEL and silverware cases, by TIFFANY & CO., Union square.

WANTED—TWO FIRST CLASS POINTERS ON SEWing machine needles, at the New York Needle Company, 257 East 41st st.

WANTED—A NECKTIE CUTTER. TO GO TO PHILADelphia; wages $15 per week; permanent situation guaranteed. Address J. D., box 144 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUTH, A SITUAtion to learn cake and confectionery; good reference. Address C. H., Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG TAILOR, SPEAKING AND writing German and English, to assist in store at 566 Broadway.

WANTED—A TAILOR TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE in the country. Apply at HYDE, AYRES & CO., 54 Walker st., today, between 9 and 10 A. M.

WANTED—THREE FIRST CLASS CARRIAGE IRONers on light work, by the piece; steady employment guaranteed and good prices paid. Apply to M. PARKS, Penn Yan, N. Y.

WANTED—IN A SHAWL MILL, A THOROUGHLY competent man to manage Crompton broad looms and who fully understands the Jacquard machines. Address MANAGER, box 1,985 New York Post office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DEMANDE UNE BONNE FRANCAISE, AVEC DE bons renseignements, qui desirerait aller en France. Adresser A. A. H., box 130 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

ON DEMANDE UNE JEUNE FILLE FRANCAISE entre 17 et 20 ans comme dame de compagnie; elle doit etre tres respectable et discrete. Adresser MON AMI, box 201 Herald office.

UNE FRANCAISE DESIRE UNE PLACE DANS UNE famille privee; elle sait coiffer et faire la couture. Adresser FRANCAISE, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANCAISE, CAPABLE DE donner une bonne education, desire une position comme gouvernante ou pour assister aupres d'une dame, pouvant s'occuper un peu de couture; pas d'objection pour voyager; des references de la ville. Adresser pour trois jours POSITION, Herald office.

UN FRANCAIS (ALSACIEN) DESIRE UNE SITUAtion dans une famille americaine soit comme walter ou cocher. Adresser A. S., 143 Greene st.

UNE PARISIENNE DE BONNE EDUCATION ET connaissant parfaitement la couture pour robes desire entrer dans une famille prive comme gouvernante ou comme dame de compagnie aupres de jeunes demoiselles; de bonnes references. Adresser A. E. T., Herald office.

UNE DAME FRANCAISE DESIRE SE PLACER comme dame de compagnie pour voyager; elle parle le francais, l'anglais et l'allemand. S'adresser a 718 Broadway, tailor store, first floor.

UNE JEUNE SUISSE ARRIVEE DEPUIS PEU desirerait trouver une place dans une famille honorable pour soigner et parler francais a de jeunes enfants. S'adresser a LEQUIN & RICHON, 24 Prince st.

UN JEUNE HOMME BELGE, PARLANT LE FRANcais et l'allemand, ayant servi comme cocher en Europe et a New York, desire se placer a la ville ou a la campagne de tres bons renseignements. Adresser G. V., box 152 Herald office.

UNE DEMOISELLE PARISIENNE, PROTESTANTE, 22, ayant recu une bonne instruction, desire se placer dans une famille pour commencer l'education a des enfants de 5 a 10 ans, sait parler anglais et couture. S'adresser chez Mme. GERARD, 140 Wooster st., de 2 a 5 heures.

UNE PERSONNE FRANCAISE DESIRE SE PLACER pour soigner des enfants et coudre; elle a les meilleures recommandations. S'adresser a 328 East 26th st.

UNE FRANCAISE PARISIENNE, PROTESTANTE, desire se placer pour soigner des enfants et coudre; de bons renseignements. Adresser C. S., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

UNE FEMME FRANCAISE DESIRE SE PLACER pour coudre et soigner des enfants, et son fils desire une place comme garcon de chambre. S'adresser entre 9 et 5 heures chez M. CHARLE BERRE, 217 4th av., entre 21st et 22d sts.

UNE FRANCAISE DESIRE SE PLACER POUR prendre soin des enfants et coudre. S'adresser a 568 7th av., entre 40th et 41st sts., pour deux jours.

EUROPE.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL NEAR THE CRYSTAL PALace, Upper Norwood, London.—To tourists and families—Its secluded, pleasant and most salubrious position, combined with the comfort afforded and its general management, have made the Queen's Hotel a favorite resort of the upper ranks of English society.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF Seymour's Grand Pictures of Jerusalem, Day and evening, at 141 Fifth avenue.

MARBLE MANTELS.

ARMINGTON STEAM MARBLE AND SLATE WORKS.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, largest stock in city. Floor Tiling and Gothic Vaults a specialty. NATHAN & CO., 34 Hudson street, corner of Bank.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, MONUments, Hearthstones, Tiling, Tile Slab, Firm and Slate Chimney pieces. S. KLARKE & CO., 22 West Fifteenth street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue. Send for design.

STEWARTS' SLATE MANTELS, LARGEST ASSORTment in the city, at lower prices than equal goods elsewhere. T. R. STEWART & CO., [illegible] between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth sts.

MEDICAL.

A—NYE, W. D. MAXWELL, 314 EAST TENTH [illegible]

A—NYE, VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN AND SURgeon, [illegible] Board, Nursing and Massage.

ATTENTION! TWENTY YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSPITAL [illegible] DR. FRANKLIN, 631 Fourth street.

A—[illegible] PHYSICIAN—DR. D. D. GRENDON, FROM [illegible] 25 years' successful practice in Philadelphia, [illegible] 125 West Twenty-sixth street.

A—NYE, CONSULT FEMALE PHYSICIAN, SPECIAL [illegible] 139 West [illegible]

DR. AND MRS. [illegible], PHYSICIANS FOR [illegible] 129 West Twenty-fourth street. Patients can have [illegible]

DR. AND MADAME WEST, PHYSICIANS FOR LA[illegible] 102 West Twenty-fourth street. Patients can have [illegible]

DR. [illegible] PRIVATE DISEASES AND [illegible] Broadway.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSICAL INCAPACITY, EX[illegible]

THE [illegible] IN NEW YORK FOR [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN. POSITIVELY LAST WEEK of LA BELLE SAUVAGE. BRILLIANT AND SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT of Mrs JOHN WOOD and her LONDON BURLESQUE COMPANY. Mr. MARK SMITH.....as.....POWHATAN. John Brougham's celebrated burlesque, entitled LA BELLE SAUVAGE. H. R. H. PRINCESS POCAHONTAS.....Mrs. JOHN WOOD. H. I. M. KING POWHATAN.....Mr. MARK SMITH. COUNT ROLFE.....Mr. A. W. YOUNG. CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH.....Mr. G. W. ANSON. CROSS CANES.....Mr. HARRY COX. OPEDILICO.....Mr. JULIAN CROSS. PHOEBE PUT.....Miss EMILY WINTON. For to least seven nights of the day. SOUNDRY AGLNG by Mr. HEISTER. Pyrobatic by Mr. Scope. THE FAVORITE FOLLITTA ENTITLED COLLY MATE. Messrs. Young Anson, Cross, Miss Jenny Lee and Miss Emily Weston in the cast. Monday evening, April 1, Burnham's last Burlesque in two acts, which will be produced for the first time in America, entitled FOLL AND PARTNER JOE. FOLL.....Mrs. JOHN WOOD with the celebrated song of "Don't Dance to Polly." In the course of the piece the services of THE ENTIR TROUPE OF SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S MINSTRELS, from their Opera House in Philadelphia, recently destroyed by fire, will be upon a large reputation to give strength and variety to the Bilgram portion of the entertainment. A LARGE OPERATIC CHORUS, music and scenery has also been secured to insure an effective condition of the burlesque. NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES AND PROPERTIES. In consequence of the extensive preparations for this great Burlesque there will be NO MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S. SUCCESS. SUCCESS. DOUBLE ATTRACTIONS. TO-DAY AT 2. Moral Sensational Drama, WORKING MEN OF NEW YORK. New Scenery, Machinery and Effects. THIS EVENING AT 8. Tyron's Best comedy of LO, RLINE; OR, THE KNIGHT AND THE NAIADS. Superb New Dresses, &c., and Splendid Burlesque Company. LAST WEEK OF "BARNUM'S CANNIBALS."

BOOTH'S THEATRE. Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. EDWIN BOOTH. In engagement of the Charming and Accomplished Artiste, Miss CAROLOTTA LE CLERCQ, who will appear in her celebrated impersonation of ROSALIND, in AS YOU LIKE IT. The only "AS YOU LIKE IT" MATINEE ON SATURDAY NEXT, AT 1½ O'CLOCK. MISS LE CLERCQ.....as.....ROSALIND. Box book open six days in advance at the Theatre; also at Ditson's Music store, 711 Broadway. ON MONDAY NEXT, "THE HUNCHBACK." MISS LE CLERCQ.....as.....JULIA.

LINA EDWINS THEATRE. Lessee.....HENRY GREENWALD. Manager.....[illegible] EASTER MONDAY, April 1, 1872, GRAND OPENING NIGHT, with the following powerful attractions: a new Fairy Comedy (which had an unprecedented run in the city on London), entitled the PALACE OF TRUTH, with entirely new scenery, new costumes and effects. The following ladies and gentlemen have been selected for the production of this fairy comedy:—Mrs. MARY MITCHELL-ALBAUGH, Miss EMMA CARRATA, Miss LILLIE HALL, Mrs. EUGENE EBERLE, Mrs. S. B. DUNFIELD, Miss JULIA PARKER, Miss SADIE OSBORN, Miss THERESA ST. CLAIR, Miss LILLIE ROSE, Mr. George S. Ketchum, Mr. Eugene Eberle, Mr. H. R. Teesdale, Mr. W. J. Gilbert, Mr. J. F. Horne, Mr. J. Tighe, Messrs. Connor, Moore, Bird, Williams, J. W. ALBAUGH. New music by Prof. E. Harrison. New scenery by Dixon and assistants. ACT I.—Garden of King Pharaoh—Country House—Morning. ACT 2—Interior of Palace of Truth—Noon. ACT 3—The Avenue of Palms—Night. The performance will conclude with a favorite farce. Due notice will be given of the first appearance of the CHAPMAN SISTERS. BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

ST. JAMES THEATRE, 28TH ST. AND BROADWAY. LAST WEEK OF MR. MACKAYE'S SEASON. No performance at this theatre GOOD FRIDAY.

Mr. MACKAYE as COL. GREY. Miss Griswold as Mrs. Brooks. Every Night, Except Friday, SATURDAY, MATINEE.	THURSDAY, LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF MARRIAGE. SATURDAY, 2 P. M., LAST MATINEE. SATURDAY EVENING, BENEFIT OF Miss GRISWOLD and LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.	LAST NIGHT BUT ONE of Mr. MACKAYE'S DRAMATIC SEASON. LAST NIGHTS of MARRIAGE.

9TH STREET THEATRE, NEAR THIRD AVENUE. STUPENDOUS ATTRACTION THIS WEEK. MATINEES TUESDAY AND FRIDAY. LADIES FREE. Hogan and Shephard, Hughey Haggerty, Lew Rattler, Josephine Wallis, Comellia Rennett, Josie Lang, together with our great STAR COMPANY, will appear every EVENING in a new PROGRAMME. THURSDAY, March 28, benefit of HUGHEY HAGGERTY.

MUSICAL.

A FAMILY OF ARTISTS WILL EXCHANGE BOARD for tuition in singing, piano, French, and first class portraits. Address ARTISTA, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A TENOR (GOOD VOICE AND GOOD READER) DEsire; a situation in a Protestant church; has some acquaintance with Episcopal service. Address C. B., box 147 Herald office.

A FRENCH LADY, HIGHLY RECOMMENDED, IS desirous to have a few more pupils in singing lessons; will give instructions on the piano and also in the French language; only $15 a quarter. Address G. C., box 209 Herald office.

AN ENGLISH SHADES OR GOOD WINE BUSINESS wanted; will pay a fair price if everything is satisfactory and bears investigation. Address LIQUORS, box 146 Herald office.

A BEAUTIFUL AGRAFFE PIANO, CARVED LEGS, every improvement, for $155; first class Steinway Pianoforte, great bargain, monthly instalments taken. J. BIDDLE, 18 Amity street, near Broadway.

A PATENT FOR SALE—IN STATE OR COUNTY rights; an entirely new invention, by which millions of dollars can be realized. Inquire of PORTER & CO., 106 Broadway, room 14.

A TEACHER, OF FINE ABILITY, WILL ACCEPT three or four pupils on the piano, to whom he will give his ultimate attention; best city references; terms $15, in advance. Address H. BARGALOW, 128 East Thirty-eighth st.

AN ORGANIST OF LONG STANDING WANTS A POsition in a Protestant church from May 1. Address C. W., care of Hall & Son, 751 Broadway.

CARD.—PRIVATE MUSIC LESSONS, PIANO, VIOLIN, organ, guitar, singing, harmony. 92 Clinton place (Eighth street). Send for Journal and circulars free. Call on or address J. JAY WATSON, Musical Director.

MUSICAL.—AN EXPERIENCED ORGANIST, WITH the best references, is ready for an engagement from May 1. Information given by ERNST REINKING, Esq., 119 Fourth avenue.

FURNITURE.

A FAMILY LEAVING THE CITY WILL SELL A magnificent assortment of Household Furniture, all of it owned, and warranted to be from the best makers. Apply at 345 East Fifteenth street.

A MAGNIFICENT POMPADOUR STYLE SATIN BROcade Parlor Suit, cost $750, for $150; one do., $75; Marie Antoinette Parlor Suit in crimson satin, cost $550, for $250; Turkish Suit, seven pieces, two colored reps, silk tassels, made to order for $650, for $275; walnut rep Suits, $75 and $50; Carpets, 50c. per yard up; Pianofortes, Mirrors, Curtains, Paintings, Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Chamber Suits, Mattresses, Bedsteads, Extension Tables for half cost. Residence 15a West Forty-second street, near Seventh avenue.

A—ON ACCOUNT OF REMOVING BEFORE APRIL 1, private family will sell in lots to suit purchasers, all their first class Household Furniture, viz.:—Pianofortes, Parlor Suits, Library and Drawing Room Suits, Chamber Suits, in rosewood and walnut; Oil Paintings, Bronzes, &c.; Hair and Spring Mattresses, Pillows, Turkish Chairs. Call at residence 120 West 23d street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LEAVING THE CITY WILL sell entire Drawing Room Suit, covered brocade, cost $800, for $300; one do., $400, for $250; Elegant Pianofortes, Pianoforte, Bronzes, Mirrors, Bookcases, Tortoise Medallion Carpets, rosewood and walnut Chamber Furniture, Mattresses, Extension Table, Bedsteads, Sideboard, Linen, half original cost. 56 West 16th st., near 6th av.

A HANDSOME PLIMPTON BEDSTEAD, IN PERFECT order, also carved walnut Bedstead, French plate Pier Glasses; will be sold cheap as the family leaves the city. 346 Madison street.

CARPETS. Furniture, Beds, Bedding, &c. Paperhangers by the week or month. Terms easy. KELLY & CO., corner of Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING. AN IMmense stock and [illegible] at E. M. COWDEN'S, 170 Chatham street. Weekly and monthly payments.

FURNITURE FOR SALE—YOU CAN BUY AT CRISTALADIS, 246 Broadway, Hoboken, very cheap, all first class makers cheaper than any other house in the city. [illegible] Furniture sold on instalments. [illegible] at 246 Broadway, corner of A. T. Stewart's and Ninth street, and [illegible]

FOR SALE, ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE FOR Europe, a very fine Pianoforte, Arm's Patent Action, Rosewood case, Rosewood Piano, Carpets, &c.; all new. At 141 South Fifth street, Jersey City, N. J.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE SET OF RIGHTS OF PAR[illegible] at 135 East Twenty-second street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AT PRIVATE SALE TO [illegible] Twenty-second street, near Lexington avenue. [illegible] Furniture, [illegible] Carpets, &c., at reasonable offer [illegible]

MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS—CARPETS [illegible] BLAKE & STANNIGRAM, [illegible] Twenty-third street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

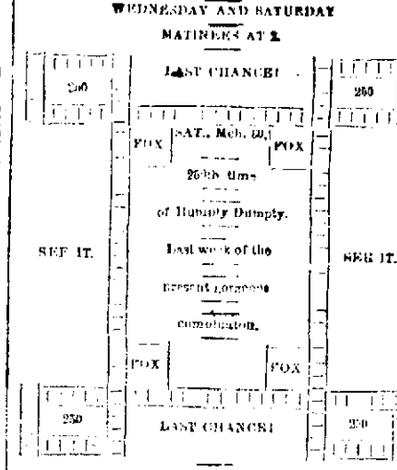
HANDSOME ARMS, LEGS, IN LOTS TO SUIT THE [illegible]

[illegible] Address G. S. SIMPSON & SON, [illegible] Boston, Mass.

[illegible] Bank Row, Washington [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. EVERY EVENING, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES AT 2.



EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 1, HUMPTY DUMPTY IN A NEW DRESS. New Dances, new Tricks, new Sensations, New Scenes, New European Artists. Go and take your last look at the present beautiful picture.

WALLACK'S. THE GREAT AND CONTINUED SUCCESS of THE VETERAN will for the present delay the PRODUCTION OF NOVELTIES. EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE. Mr. Lester Wallack's celebrated drama, in six tableaux, THE VETERAN. "The Veteran" as we predicted in anticipation of its production, has proved one of the most successful dramas ever brought out, even at Wallack's, scientific as is its roll of dramatic victories. It would be hard to speak too highly of the perfect smoothness and ease with which the piece now runs. Each character has been cast with a fine regard to the individual capacity and peculiarities of the player. We have already spoken at length in previous notices of the elegance of the setting and mounting, and can only repeat what we said then. The last tableaux is a chef d'œuvre of startling incident and skilful blending of color and costume. The "Veteran" will doubtless run to the end of the season; but we recommend our readers to go there at once, as the piece will bear seeing twice or thrice.—Extract from the New York Herald. Box book open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. J. H. Stoddard and Miss Plessy Mordaunt.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE. Sole Lessee and Manager.....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY. REVIVAL FOR THIS WEEK (ONLY) of FROU-FROU. Characters by Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Kate Newton, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Nellie Mortimer, Roberts, Norman, Miss Vallmer, Mr. D. H. Harkins, W. Davidge, James Lewis, G. F. Devere, George Parkes, R. Pierce, Beekman and Godfrey. ONLY FROU-FROU MATINEE SATURDAY, AT HALF-PAST ONE. FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 29, BENEFIT OF MISS AGNES ETHEL and 40th time of FROU-FROU. TUESDAY NIGHT, APRIL 2, FIRST PRODUCTION of the extraordinary Parisian Drama, in five acts, adapted expressly for this company by Mr. Augustin Daly, and entitled ARTICLE 47. Box sheet now open.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. SPRING SEASON. OF GRAND ITALIAN OPERA. THE GRAND COMBINATION. PAREPA-ROSA, WACHTEL, SANTLEY. CARL ROSA and A. NEUENDORFF.....Directors. D. DE VIVO.....Business Manager. FREE LIST (except the press) ENTIRELY SUSPENDED. Messrs. CARL ROSA and A. NEUENDORFF have the honor and pleasure to announce to the public of New York a season of TWELVE SUBSCRIPTION NIGHTS and FOUR GRAND MATINEES of GRAND ITALIAN OPERA. OPENING NIGHT MONDAY, APRIL 1, IL TROVATORE, with the following unprecedented Star Cast:—Mme. PAREPA ROSA.....as.....LEONORA. Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS.....as.....AZUCENA. Mr. THEODORE WACHTEL.....as.....MANRICO. Mr. CHARLES SANTLEY.....as.....COUNT DI LUNA. Mr. Hall as Ferrando; Miss Scholield, Mr. Thiess. Mr. CARL ROSA.....Musical Director and Conductor. Wednesday, RIGOLETTO; Friday, DON GIOVANNI; SATURDAY, GRAND MATINEE, IL TROVATORE. The sale of seats for any night and Matinee commences to-day, at 9 A. M., at the Academy of Music only. Prices—Boxes $25 and $20; Reserved Seats in Parquet and Balcony, $5; general admission, $2. Reserved Seats in Family Circle, $2; admission, Family Circle, $1. N. B.—The public is respectfully informed that, owing to the very large subscription and the unprecedented demand for seats, no more than six tickets will be sold to any one person whatever.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE. MONDAY EVENING, March 25, and until further notice, SEA OF ICE, with Mrs. F. B. CONWAY, FRANK ROCHE, E. LAMB, &c., in the cast.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF'S READING, in aid of the BETHESDA MISSION OF RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Thursday evening, March 28, at ASSOCIATION HALL. "Dramatic, Poetic and Humorous." Tickets, with reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at Ticket office, 114 Broadway; Thomson's book store, 1,107 Broadway, and at the hall.

DR. COLTON'S LAUGHING GAS! AMUSING EFFECTS! COOPER INSTITUTE, THURSDAY EVENING, March 28. "WISHES"—BALLAD BY HOLMES; "WEARY," "Janet's Choice," "Only," "She Wandered Down the Mountain Side," "You and I," "Maggie's Welcome," each 30 cents. FREDERICK BLUME, 27 Union square, Broadway.

PIANOFORTES.

A T HAINES BROTHERS', 27 Union square. A fine assortment of first class Pianofortes at very low prices. Pianos on instalments, and one second hand Piano very low, good as new.

A LARGE

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A—FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—A [illegible] lot and superbly finished first class [illegible] House, 25x75, for $[illegible]; [illegible] SHIPMAN & STANSON, 1,555 Broadway, near Twenty-third street.

A BARGAIN. A CORNER AND TWO ADJOINING [illegible] Lexington avenue, in Harlem, [illegible] BECK AN & BRO., [illegible] avenue, corner Thirty-ninth street.

A BEAUTIFUL BROWN STONE HOUSE ON [illegible] Madison avenue, below Forty-second street; [illegible] immediate possession; $[illegible]. THOS. J. DUNKIN, 554 [illegible] avenue.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—A TENEMENT HOUSE, [illegible] Eighty-first street, 20 feet [illegible] on each floor; [illegible] price $8,[illegible]. R. WATSON, Auctioneer, 157 Broadway.

A—BARGAINS, LARGE AND SMALL HOUSES FOR [illegible] town, $[illegible]. WILLIAM TUCKER, [illegible] avenue, above Two-hundredth street.

A CORNER FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN; the [illegible] House, just west corner of Madison avenue and Forty-fifth street. [illegible] finished in hard woods. Inquire on the premises, or of D. G. CROSBY, 123 Nassau street.

A—FREE REGISTER, WITH PARTICULARS OF [illegible] City Houses and Building Lots for sale [illegible] containing city maps, etc., free on application. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers, 11 Pine street.

A—$18,000—A BEAUTIFUL HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House, on Lexington avenue, a few doors from Forty-second street. A great sacrifice will secure a bargain. ARCHIBALD L. WILLIAMS, No. 29 Murray street.

A—PARK AVENUE.—VERY SUBSTANTIAL EXTRA finished double and corner Residence, 25x[illegible] feet, occupying a splendid position above the park on the avenue. For sale low; also medium and low priced Dwellings on and adjoining Fifth and Madison avenues; bargains. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A THIRD AVENUE CORNER, WEST SIDE, BELOW Fortieth street, handsomely improved, the best investment on the avenue, $45,500, terms easy. THOS. J. DUNKIN, 554 Third avenue.

A CHOICE BROWN STONE 20 FOOT FRONT LEXINGTON avenue House, below Forty-first street; [illegible] or let; possession; $[illegible]. THOS. J. DUNKIN, 554 Third avenue.

A PLOT OF NINE LOTS, NORTHWEST CORNER OF First avenue and Seventy-second (100 feet) street, for sale. Apply to owner, 224 Lowery, up stairs.

A HOUSE IN EIGHTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR LEXINGTON avenue, for sale on easy terms; very desirable. Price $11,000. S. P. GOODING, 245 Broadway.

BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, 203 LEXINGTON AVENUE, four story High stoop brown stone; price, to sell before April 1, $13,000. JAMES R. GIBSON, Jr., 77 Cedar street.

EXTRA WIDE HOUSE FOR SALE—147 SECOND AVENUE, between Ninth and Tenth streets; lot [illegible] 18; built in the most substantial manner; three bathrooms, six water closets, two furnaces; three principal rooms 20x18 each; price $25,000; terms easy. Apply to R. S. JAFFRAY, 320 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—NO. 141 EAST THIRTY-NINTH STREET, a four story English basement House, [illegible] feet deep, and [illegible] half the block; house in good order. Apply on the premises, or to I. W. ENGLAND, Sale office.

FOR SALE—A TWO STORY HOUSE, WITH EXTENSION, consisting of six rooms; gas, hot and cold water, bath and stationary wash tubs. Price $[illegible] cash. 172 East Eighty-third street.

FOR SALE—THE FINELY LOCATED HOUSE 19 East Forty-eighth street; situate on the north side of Thirty-eighth street, between Park and Lexington avenues; terms easy. For particulars and cards of admission apply to JAMES CARR, 187 Bowery.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID PLOT OF LOTS ON FIFTH avenue and cross street, fronting Central Park; principals only. P. P. VAN ZANDT, 52 Cedar street, room 7.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT LITTLE BROWN STONE House, with all improvements, in excellent order. Inquire of the owner, on the premises, 205 East Forty-fourth street, or to T. CORBITT, 430 Broome street, New York; price $19,000.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY FRAME HOUSE, THIRTEEN rooms, water, gas, marble mantels and folding doors. Inquire on the premises, No. 131 East Fifteenth street, near Third avenue.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THREE STORY HIGH stoop brown stone House. Call on owner, 241 East Forty-second street.

FOR SALE—OWNER LEAVING THE CITY—AN elegant four story House, on Fifty-fourth street, near Fifth avenue, 25x52x100.5; price $[illegible]; terms favorable. Permits of A. J. DURNEY, No. 1 Pine street.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House, 20x52x105, in perfect order. Apply at 131 East Forty-sixth street, near Lexington avenue.

FOR SALE—IN TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEAR Lexington avenue, a three story high stoop brick and brown stone, 22x58x100; a bargain. HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO., 602 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—$14,500—A FOUR STORY TENEMENT Property on Third avenue, 25x80x65. HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO., 602 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY AND BASEMENT high stoop House 318 East Ninetieth street, 21x58 on half a block. Inquire at 440 Broadway, basement, or 100 Quane street, at Blunt and Minsseheimer's.

FOR SALE—SOME VERY FINE THIRD AVENUE IMproved Property, below Fifteenth street, at exceedingly low prices. RICHARD HENNESSY & CO., 940 Third av.

FOR SALE—NO. 22 EAST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, between Madison and Fourth avenues, a three story brick House; price $23,000.

FOR SALE—A TWO STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK House in Harlem; the house contains all modern improvements, within five minutes' walk of Steamboat landing; good neighborhood; price $7,500. Apply to G. L. CRANE, 636 Hudson street.

FOR SALE—LENOX HILL, THREE STORY BROWN stone House, 127 East Seventy-first street; within five minutes' walk of Terrace, Lake and Ramble, Central Park; in excellent order; all improvements; price moderate; terms easy. Inquire on premises or of J. MACDONOUGH, No. 1 Wall street.

FOR SALE—TWO ELABORATELY FINISHED FOUR story and basement House, north side Fifty-third street, between Madison and Fifth avenues; location unsurpassed. Inquire on premises of G. J. HAMILTON & SON, Builders.

FOR SALE—NINETEENTH WARD PROPERTY—FIRST class three story basement and extension brick House on Taylor street, in complete order; immediate possession; $9,500; three story basement and extension brick House, Rose street, near Lee avenue, all improvements, $8,000; three two story and basement brick Houses, 25x40x100, ten rooms, very convenient, all the improvements, Penn street, near Bedford avenue, price $7,200; terms easy. Apply to F. C. VROOMAN, owner, 424 Gates avenue, or WILLIAM O. SUMNER, 81 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE CHEAP—SEVERAL FOUR STORY BROWN stone High stoop Houses, on Sixty-first street, between Fourth and Madison avenues. Inquire of the owner, JOHN McCOOL, on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A NOVA SCOTIA STONE FRONT House, in Harlem; will take second mortgage on other property for equity, $7,500. Apply at Pomeroy yard, 127th street, Third and Fourth avenues.

FOR SALE LOW IN HARLEM—A SMALL THREE story and basement brick House, 221 East 120th street, in good order; in first class neighborhood, convenient to cars and boats; with or without Furniture; with privilege of large garden and enough lawn in rear on 25th street. Inquire of JAMES STEERS, owner, at the house, or 49 Lewis street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FINE BROWN STONE HOUSE, east side Fourth avenue, between Eighteenth and Eighteenth streets, door north of High stoop, between Lexington and Third avenues. Also House in Brooklyn; will be sold cheap for cash or exchanged for good Lots or Merchandise. Apply to C. C. CURRIER, 34 Dey street.

FOR SALE OR LET—A FINE CORNER HOUSE ON Beekman place and Fifth avenue; is lined in Walnut, fine view of the river; with mirrors, gas fixtures, shades, etc. Terms easy. Apply to JOHN D. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine street.

HARLEM—FOR SALE, THE HANDSOME FOUR story corner Store, northeast corner 125th street and Second avenue; also the double Dwelling, No. 2,174 Second avenue, lot 50 feet to 125th street; price $[illegible]; and the three story, double Dwelling, 2,1[illegible] East 100th street; terms easy. Apply to owner, P. L. LALOR, Carpenter and Builder, 322 East 126th street.

HOUSES FOR SALE AT GREAT BARGAINS—BOTH three and four story new, on Sixth street, Seventy-second street and Second avenue, Seventy-fourth street, Seventy-fourth street, near Madison avenue, very low. Apply to PETTEPICE & REMS, 1,107 Third avenue.

LARGE WATER FRONT FOOT 10TH STREET; [illegible] with front boat house, drawing and stabling; price $[illegible]. M. L. CRASTO, 2,[illegible] Third avenue.

NEW BROWN STONE DWELLING, ON SEVENTY-[illegible] street, [illegible] JOHN JOLLY, Agent, 1,[illegible] Third avenue, near [illegible] street.

ONLY $100 ON EASY TERMS, FOR A FIRST CLASS [illegible] CHAIN REAL ESTATE AND LOAN COMPANY, [illegible] Third avenue, at [illegible] Fourth street.

VERY CHEAP, FIRST CLASS STORE AND TENEMENT [illegible]

57TH STREET, NEAR FORTY-NINTH STREET, NEW [illegible] V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

$[illegible] NEAR [illegible] BROWN [illegible]

$2,000 [illegible] ISSUED DOWN FOR SALE [illegible]

$15,000 [illegible]

$125,000. A FIRST [illegible] BROWN STONE [illegible] W. P. SEYMOUR, [illegible]

West Side.

A [illegible]

A BEAUTIFUL FIRST CLASS CORNER HOUSE [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

West Side.

AN ELEGANT PLACE FOR SALE—AT FORT WASHington, commanding the finest sites of the Great Hudson and Fifth avenue, on the Hudson River, view of the Hudson, Palisades and Long Island Sound; [illegible] POTTER BROTHERS, No. 4 Warren street.

A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE AND LOT, 25 West Fifty-second street; [illegible] Apply on premises or to HOLLY BRO. & KISSAM, No. 8 Pine street.

A—FOR SALE, IN MULBERRY STREET, 1 FULL LOT, ready for improvement; with permission [illegible] T. OLIVER CARTER, No. 1 Pine street, room 9.

A THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING AND LOT, ON Thirteenth street, near Fifth avenue; [illegible] HOLLY BRO. & KISSAM, No. 8 Pine street.

A HANDSOME FOUR STORY HOUSE ON SIXTY-SIXTH street, near Fifth avenue; [illegible] W. FOOLEY & C. DOTY, 271 Pearl street.

A SMALL THREE STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE in Fifty-second street, between Ninth avenue and Hudson River; [illegible] Apply to J. TOUMANS, Agent, Yonkers.

A CHEAP COUNTRY PLACE SITUATE NEAR MAMaroneck, Westchester county, on line of New Haven Railroad; 1 hour from New York; [illegible] House, [illegible] barn, [illegible] fruit trees; [illegible] JAMES C. SPENCER, 257 Broadway.

COTTAGE TO LET AT MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.; HAS [illegible] with [illegible] perfect order; [illegible] CH. EARL, [illegible] Third avenue.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, ON THE BANKS OF the Hudson, one House and Lot; [illegible] Apply [illegible]

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOTEL, CONTAINING 22 rooms, with [illegible] Mount Vernon, on the Harlem Railroad, [illegible] BLISS & JAMES, 238 Broadway street, New York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, TWO SMALL COTTAGE Houses, with good steel mantels, at Tuckahoe station, on Harlem Railroad. Apply at 101 Murray street, New York.

FOR SALE—$5,000 AT MOUNT VERNON, A FINE two story and attic House, [illegible] HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO., 602 Sixth avenue.

TO LET—A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, WITH AN [illegible] Westchester [illegible] walk from depot. Apply to NICHOLAS JUDGE, 382 Fourth avenue.

YONKERS, TO LET, A LARGE, FIRST CLASS WELL [illegible] Apply [illegible] W. S. POOLEY, [illegible]

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

AT JERSEY CITY.—A GOOD CHANCE FOR A BARgain.—A most two story and a half brick basement House, in good order, with five lots of ground, nicely [illegible] fruit trees, [illegible] House; must be sold to close [illegible] terms; [illegible] Apply to J. M. GIBSON, Attorney and Counsellor in New Jersey, [illegible] 27 Montgomery street, Jersey City. Send stamp or call for circular.

A LARGE SELECTION OF COTTAGE RESIDENCES on Jersey City Heights, $2,000 to $[illegible]; [illegible] healthy and convenient to ferries; [illegible] JOHN P. PLATT.

A FEW VERY CHOICE HOUSES—FRENCH roofs and other modern styles, with gardens, in select locations; $6,000 to $12,000; terms accommodating. JOHN W. PLATT, Jersey City Heights.

STORE PROPERTY—BEST BUSINESS SECTION OF Newark avenue, Jersey City; one long, first class brick store adapted for any business; occupied by owner or best city tenants; also [illegible] offers at a sacrifice only $[illegible]; [illegible] JOHN H. PLATT, Jersey City Heights.

To Let or Lease.

ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE, WITH MODERN IMprovements, 13 rooms, corner of West Hamilton square and South First, Jersey City; rent $[illegible]. Apply to JOHN B. COLES, 34 William street.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

ALL WANTING FARMS—GOOD SOIL, MILD CLImate—for papers address C. K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

A—VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY HOMES; EASILY accessible; for sale on easy terms; $4,[illegible], $[illegible], $[illegible]. S. P. GOODING, 245 Broadway.

A VALUABLE IRON PROPERTY IN NEW JERSEY for sale, or exchange on good terms; one in eight [illegible] per cent of profit; [illegible] short time; stock for over $[illegible]; present property [illegible] and on line of both railroad and canal; affording ready transportation to neighboring furnaces. GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO., Financial Agents, 94 Broadway.

A TRACT OF UPWARDS OF 530 ACRES FOR SALE—On Long Island, 1½ hour from city on railroad; price low. Excellent investment. Will be worth double in less than five years. Address CULTIVATOR, Herald office.

AT FLUSHING.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, ONE OR TWO first class Houses, 35 minutes from New York, 5 minutes from depot. For full particulars inquire of W. HEPBURN, 18 West Washington place, or 676 Broadway, N. Y.

AT WESTFIELD—ON LINE OF NEW JERSEY CENtral Railroad, Villas and store property to rent and for sale. Terms moderate. A. POWELL, 32 Park row, room 18.

AT NEW BRUNSWICK—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY Seat and five acres of Land, within one mile of depot, fronting river; beautiful view, fine garden and fruit trees; will be sold on easy terms. Also numerous Farms and country Residences. EDWARD S. VAIL, WARREN HARDENBERGH, 58 Wall street.

A LARGE STONE RESIDENCE AND OUTBUILdings, with 60 or 200 acres excellent land, valuable fruit orchards, fine lawns and shade; two miles frontage on the Hudson; two hours from city; price and terms exceedingly favorable; to close an estate. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

A—OWING TO UNEXPECTED CIRCUMSTANCES A beautiful Country Seat is offered at a great sacrifice, 50 miles from New York, in Connecticut, near railroad; large 3½ story mansion, two large carriage houses, [illegible] fruit, plate glass windows, [illegible] acres of ground [illegible] variety fruit; garden, [illegible] complete outbuildings; also stone building, rented for $[illegible], excellent [illegible] churches and society; a high, healthy and delightful home; price $9,000; very low; will bear inspection; no encumbrance; terms easy. FREDERICK E. GODDARD, 34 Pine street.

AT GREENWICH—ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE FOR sale, rent or lease; 17 acres; carriage house; shore frontage; [illegible] Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside station, Greenwich, Conn.

A SPLENDID FARM AT A SACRIFICE.—OWNER wishes to sell immediately; 77 acres; near large town; 8½ hours from New York; splendid buildings; 250 choice fruit trees; very healthy; great sacrifice; $6,500; terms $1,500 cash, balance easy. Address WALRAH, box 37 East Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pa.

A FARM FOR SALE NEAR SARATOGA SPRINGS; 100 acres, 40 woodland; well watered by living springs; goes two miles, large barn, with cellar and outbuildings; price $[illegible]; terms easy. FREDERICK E. GODDARD, 34 Pine street.

A FINE TRUCK FARM, NEAR NEW YORK, 31 acres, for sale, on easy terms. S. P. GOODING, 245 Broadway.

A FINE RESIDENCE ON THE SOUND, AT PARIEN [illegible] acres, laid out in lawn, with the shade and fruit trees, gardens, walks, drives, with ornamental [illegible] House, [illegible] fruit; has [illegible] Stable, [illegible] carriages, [illegible] Price [illegible] FREDERICK E. GODDARD, 34 Pine street.

AT NEW BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK, TO RENT, three brick Villas, furnished and unfurnished; gas, water, lawns, shade trees; near ferry. Apply to HAMILTON & CO., 32 Front street, or W. A. COLLINS, 31 Pine street.

A FARM, CONTAINING 189 ACRES, ABOUT 15 IN [illegible] House, [illegible] Apply to HAMILTON & CO., 32 Front street, or W. A. COLLINS, 31 Pine street.

A NEW BRIGHTON—TO LET FOR ONE YEAR GIVEN [illegible] WILLIAM H. MILLER, [illegible]

COMFORTABLE FURNISHED COTTAGE TO RENT [illegible] $800. [illegible]

CHOICE PLOT OF 10 ACRES OF BUILDING LAND, [illegible]

COUNTRY SEAT, FURNISHED OR NOT, FOR [illegible] TALCOTT & SONS.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT, NEAR BOSTON—FOR SALE [illegible] JOHN A. DUPOIS, Agent, [illegible] N. Y.

EXCHANGE—A FARM NEAR [illegible] HOUSE, [illegible] E. ELLIOT, [illegible] Broadway.

EXCHANGE—A FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE AND [illegible] ALEX. CONSTABLE, [illegible] N. Y.

FARM TWENTY ACRES TO LET, 18 MILES ON [illegible]

FARM—A GOOD CHEAP FARM, [illegible]

FOR SALE—VILLA RESIDENCE, [illegible]

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

FOR SALE A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, A SHORT distance from the Park, Kingsbridge, Jerome Park, Fordham, Morris Park, Pelham, Pelham Bay, Throgs Neck, Bronx, Mount Vernon, Tuckahoe, Bronxville, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Croton Falls, Croton Landing, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, Pawling, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Barrytown, Tivoli, Rhinecliff, Kingston, Catskill, Hudson, Stockport, Stuyvesant, Kinderhook, Chatham Four Corners, Chatham Center, Ghent

THE STATE CAPITAL.

An Exciting Debate in the Senate.

The Seventy's Charter Hotly Discussed.

Failure of the Attempt to Strike Out the "Cumulative" Clause.

SENATOR O'BRIEN ON THE WAR PATH

He Denounces Van Nort as a Tool of the Tammany Ring.

THE DEBATE ADJOURNED TILL TO-DAY.

A Death Blow to the Rapid Transit Schemers.

The Erie Amendment Bill Scotched.

Passage of the Brooklyn Bills—What Members of Assembly Think of the Dignity of the House—Senator Wood Not To Be Expelled—New York Harbor Masters—Consolidating Savings Banks Acts.

ALBANY, March 27, 1872.

THE DEBATE ON THE CHARTER.

The Senate in Committee of the Whole took up the Seventy's charter again today. It was generally believed that there would be a lively time between the republicans and the democrats over the cumulative voting clause, and the expectation was realized to the full. There was an immense crowd in the ante-rooms and lobbies long before the doors leading to the Senate Chamber were thrown open, and once the Senate had resolved itself into Committee of the Whole every available seat was occupied, not only outside the railings which divide the common herd from the Senatorial circle, but also within the circle itself. There were a large number of ladies among the spectators. It will be remembered that the discussion last evening was particularly in reference to the fourth section of the charter, which provides for

THE CUMULATIVE SYSTEM OF VOTING,

and that the debate was started by a motion of Mr. Tiemann to strike out the entire section. The discussion that ensued on the strength of this motion was exciting in the extreme at one time, but it toned down considerably when it became an almost foregone conclusion that the republicans were determined to "swallow the cumulative pill," as Senator Madden put it. Winslow, who seems to have constituted himself the champion of the Committee of Seventy, made an effort to get the fourth section of the bill, as it came out of the hands of the Assembly, substituted for the section as it stands at present, but was unsuccessful. Mr. Johnson then went for the section in his usual style, and argued to show that the cumulative idea was an absurdity. Mr. Murphy also made a few remarks to the same effect, and was followed by Mr. Lewis, who said that he was willing to

TRY THE EXPERIMENT.

Mr. Benedict made a strong appeal in favor of the section, but got considerably muddled before the close of his remarks by the persistency of Mr. Cock in propounding questions to him as to whether he considered the cumulative notion a thoroughly democratic idea, consistent with the views held by the fathers as to what a republican form of government really is. Mr. Cock, after bothering poor Mr. Benedict to such a degree that he finally sat down rather in a fretful mood, paid his compliments to Mr. Lewis, and suggested that the latter might have put the cumulative system to a good test in his own city charter (Buffalo) when, a few weeks ago, he was advocating its passage. Mr. Cock had an idea that what was sauce for the goose was equally

GOOD SAUCE FOR THE GANDER;

but Mr. Lewis begged leave to disagree with him. He contended that New York was a good thing to experiment on. A great many experiments had been tried on her benefit before, in years gone by, but they had one and all proved of no avail. The one which it was now the wish of certain people in New York to give her would at any rate do her no harm. If it did her good, then he and his colleagues who felt as he felt on the subject might be quite willing—nay, only too glad—to obtain for their own cities the same "gift of the gods." The motion to strike out the section was finally put, after Senator Palmer had stated that the Senate might as well strike out the enacting clause as to strike it out, and it was

LOST ON A DIVISION

by a vote of 6 to 16, the following Senators voting in the affirmative:—Messrs. Cock, Lord, Tiemann, Murphy, Johnson and O'Brien. After the vote was announced Mr. Lord got up and challenged the count.

"Why does the Senator challenge the count?" asked the Chairman, who looked rather taken aback at the demand.

"Because," replied Mr. Lord, "we who voted to strike out the section have not been sat down at our proper figure. The clerk has announced six in the affirmative. By the decision of this Senate we are entitled, being the minority, to vote six times."

Lord then sat down amid general laughter, in which the cumulative voters heartily joined; but, in order that no wrong conclusions may be come to on the matter by the uninitiated, it must be distinctly understood that Mr. Lord's challenge was

RULED OUT OF ORDER.

The cumulative clause having thus been settled, the Clerk went on reading the bill by sections. No attempt was made to amend any section until the nineteenth was reached, which provides that no member of the Common Council shall receive any salary, fees or compensation whatever. Senator Wesemann arose, and after expatiating upon the general merits of the bill for quite a while, moved as a substitute to the section that the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen should be paid $2,000 a year each and be fined $10 for every time they might be absent from the meeting of the Board. This brought

THE FIERY MADDEN

to his feet. He was opposed to the substitute, for the reason that he wanted to give the solid men in New York, who had grown with its growth and become rich in doing business in New York, a chance to serve the great city for the sake of patriotism alone. They had been for years groaning about the class of men who got into office, and he desired that they should go to work and give a little of their time and attention to the government of the city. The section as it stood would

FIT THE MEN TO THE TEST;

and the men who had given certificates of good conduct to Dick Connolly in order that their property should not be taxed beyond a certain rate would have an opportunity under it of doing a little good. Mr. Bentcord followed in the same strain, and declared that he knew many quantity of highly respectable men who were trying to get some dignified and honorable position in which they could do the people some good. Mr. Lewis then proposed as an amendment to the amendment that the members of the standing or special committees of the two boards be paid $10 a day for every day of actual service. This, with the original amendment, was finally voted down, and then it is decided that our City Fathers must do the city service regardless of the love of money and not for the sake of a big salary. The amendment as amended was then taken up, and after this year

THE ELECTION FOR MAYOR

shall take place on the second Monday of April of every year, instead of on the fourth Monday. An attempt was made to alter the wording so as to see how much States to the Mayor expressed in that has only should be $15,000 instead of $15,000, but the latter figure was finally allowed to remain unchanged, it being decided that he should work for the city. The Mayor is prohibited from holding any other office or employment of the Legislature. The twenty-fifth section was amended on motion of Mr. Madden, so that the Mayor gives the appointment of the Sub-Inspectors of Harbor Markets, instead of giving it to the Board of Aldermen. In making the motion Mr. Madden said that he did not believe in giving the appointment of responsibility between the Mayor and the Aldermen. The Mayor was the executive, and an executive officer should

HAVE ALL THE APPOINTMENTS

and be held responsible. The thirty-first section was finally reached without any material amendment having been made to any of the other sections. It should be borne in mind that this is the section which relates to the Department of Public Works, and that Mr. Tiemann yesterday proposed an amendment to allowing the reelection in office to Mr. Van Nort for two years. He renewed the amendment, the minutes the section was read, and stated that he thought the other amendment which the Senate second was reached, which had for its object the retention in power of Mr. Green for two years. He then went on to say that he did not want all the pain of the late reform victory to be thrown away; that Mr. Green had become very unpopular on account of the way in which he had been compelled to act of late, and that it would be

IMPOSSIBLE TO ELECT HIM

to any office. Mr. Van Nort was pretty much in the same fix, but in his opinion he and Mr. Green were both good men and should be retained for the time specified in the amendment. This aroused Mr. O'Brien. Looking rather excited, he rose from his seat, and, gaining the floor, exclaimed:—

SENATOR O'BRIEN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chairman—I am sorry to hear my colleague from New York, among Mr. Van Nort in the Board of Public Works. I am aware that the Senator from the 14th District is from the same ward as Mr. Van Nort, and that Mr. Green have some better and more popular notions. They have their representatives here now. Mr. Waterbury, one of their active Tammany workers. There are more corporations in New York than there are, and they are the agents of those corporations. Every man in the city of New York knows that Mr. Van Nort has been one of the tools of the Ring. You might as well send to Waterbury as to send to Mr. Van Nort as President of the Board of Public Works. The result will be to place Tammany in control. The people of New York are going to be relieved. He has been a member of more than one Legislature, and has never seen a more shameless lobby than there is now. He never saw such a lobby before in the world, from the time he was a member of Congress. Why does he keep those men around him? Mr. Chairman, are we going to have reform? There is no better man than Mr. Van Nort in my eyes by saying that Mr. Van Nort is good enough. He may be a good enough man, but his friends are very bad. Van Nort has on his side for Comptroller, he has done the dirty work in every way. He is a Lorenzo Jones. Look at the way Lorenzo Jones is cut down the cause of the working men from eight to nine hours to two and a-half days. Is that the kind of reform they want? We want a man who will cut down the salaries. There is one man who receives fifteen and twenty thousand dollars a year. I would ask the Senate, if it is in favor of reform, to vote down these appointments. I am sorry to see the Senator from the Eighth asking to have one of the Ring men's seat in order. He knows he has been in favor of the Ring, and he is only trying to keep in office. Now, Mr. Chairman, I shall vote for a resolution to have the Senate purified. We want a clean sweep in the city, and that is what the people of New York demand. We want these men who are out and good men put in their places. Of takeover reform of these men you will have the same battle over again. I don't say anything as to Mr. Green, he is a good citizen, because he expects favors here. I do not know what he would do after the Legislature adjourned. These things cannot be denied. You must judge by the company they keep. Look at the favors from these men. I represent the reform movement in New York, and, as the Senator from the Twenty-fourth has alluded to, these men unanimously accordingly here. I know Mr. Green. If I had not such a character for Senator in the Senate I should be disturbed by such of Green would be here. It is no treason to the city this charter is defeated again if the seat is vacant on this floor. I came here to represent the interests of honest democrats and honest republicans. I do not agree with the Committee of Seventy in everything they have done and propose to do, but I represent them in this matter. They are unanimous in the opinion that this section should go. This is itself enough to be authority to know this section that there is something wrong in it. I have no personal feeling in this matter, and not the slightest of Mr. Green or Mr. Van Nort, and I know the men and I know that if they remain in office the reform movement we inaugurated last November will not have been time accomplished. I come to this Senate as a great personal and political loser to myself. I entered the fight and came here to destroy the Tammany and the Erie rings. That purpose has been accomplished, and when a good charter is passed for New York my mission will be ended and my seat in the Senate will be vacant. I hope the amendment will not prevail.

This speech set the entire Senate in an uproar, and Senator Lewis got up at its close and declared that Mr. Van Nort's or Mr. Green's character was not the question properly under discussion. The Chair ruled the point of order well taken, and soon afterward, without coming to a vote on the amendment, the Senate adjourned. While O'Brien was speaking and denouncing the "corrupt combination" Nelson J. Waterbury and Daniel Conover were seated

INSIDE THE CIRCLE,

almost in front of him. Of course, every eye in the Senate was upon them. Their position must have been anything but comfortable, although Waterbury looked in nowise disconcerted, and Conover sat coolly chatting all the while with a gentleman at his side apparently deaf to everything O'Brien was saying.

THE ARRAIGNMENT OF MEMBERS.

At the opening of the session of the Assembly this morning the members who were still absent when the proceedings connected with the call of the House were suspended last night were called up to answer for contempt. Messrs. Buell, Burns, Crandall, Fowler, Gregory, Houghton, A. L. Hays, Osgood, Snyder, Squires, D. Tompkins, Woodward and Bemus were each separately arraigned, and all were finally purged of contempt. The excuse given by many of the above-named members was that they were too ill to attend. Mr. Snyder had been suddenly called home to see his mother, who was sick, and had returned as early as possible this morning. Mr. Bemus was put through a course of sprouts because he had gone to attend the meeting of railroad men and the Oil Producers' Association in New York. It was proposed to fine him, first $50, then $10, and also to incarcerate him in the county jail for a period of five days. The House was convulsed with laughter as each penalty was proposed, and the Speaker interposed some admonitory remarks upon the impropriety of levity upon a question of so high solemnity—one that involved the dignity of the House and the fallibility of its members. But the scene was so funny the members could not restrain themselves, notwithstanding the Speaker's attempts to impress upon their minds the supreme importance and solemnity of the proceedings. Finally Mr. Bemus was purged of contempt without any penalty being imposed further than that of the ordeal he went through in his arraignment at the bar of the House.

Mr. Niles, who evinced so much displeasure at the manner of his arraignment last night, offered a resolution this evening for the appointment of a committee of three to investigate and report whether or not the call of the House was moved according to preconcerted arrangement, and also whether any of the members who voted for it have been absent, not upon public business, during ten full days of the session. The resolution was adopted.

The regular order of business was then proceeded with, and a large number of bills which came up for final action were passed. Most of them were unimportant local acts.

THE BROOKLYN BILLS,

which gave rise to so much political discussion in Committee of the Whole, were among those which were passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence. The Police bill went through last week. The other two bills had been postponed on account of the slim attendance of members, but they will be called up and put upon their final passage this morning. One abolishes the present Water Board and creates in its place a new department of City Works and the other reorganizes the Fire Department. Mr. Jacobs and Mr. Moseley, who fought all these bills so fiercely in Committee of the Whole, on the ground that a large majority of the best citizens of Brooklyn, representing both political parties, were opposed to the contemplated changes, which were instigated only for the purpose of legislating democrats out of office and putting republicans in their places, took occasion to protest again against the impropriety and injustice of this special, partisan legislation, advocated, as it was, by the radical members of Kings county even against the protestations of the citizens of Brooklyn as represented by their recognized reform committee. Both bills were passed, however, that creating the Department of City Works by a vote of 78 to 27 and that reorganizing the Fire Department by a vote of 69 to 23.

CROOKED LAKE CANAL—THE QUESTION OF SELLING OR ABANDONING CANALS.

In reply to a resolution calling upon the Attorney General for his opinion whether there are any constitutional objections to the abandonment of the Crooked Lake canal and its sale by the state, General Barlow replied that the sixth section of article 7 of the constitution expressly prohibits the sale of any of the canals of the State; but he was of opinion that the Legislature might practically abandon the canals by omitting to make appropriations for their repairs and management, and he understood that to be the substantial question submitted to him. In his answer he goes on to say it may, no doubt, be argued that the prohibition against a sale implies that it is the duty of the Legislature to keep the canals in working order, because if their possible abandonment were contemplated by the constitution the prohibition against a sale would be absurd. It might be said that if the canals are to be abandoned there can be no possible reason why the State should not sell the land which they occupy. The Attorney General does not think that any weight should be given to this argument, for the reason that it would lead to the result that the Legislature must tax the people to support the canals, even though from changes in the channels of trade or the discovery of new methods of travel not a single ton of freight should be transported on them or a single dollar of revenue be derived from them; and he does not think that such a stringent rule was contemplated. While the Legislature is prohibited from selling the canals, and thus protected against the intrigues of rich and powerful corporations who might desire to obtain control of them and other interests which might deprive the State of valuable public works, he thinks it was intended to leave to the people of each following appropriations or their maintenance when the public interest requires it. While some portions of the constitution are carefully guarded against of the constitution there is nothing in it which expressly or impliedly takes from the Legislature its proper function of deciding as to the proper expenditure of the public money. The Attorney General is therefore of opinion that the Legislature would not violate a constitutional duty in refusing to make appropriations for the repairs and maintenance of the Crooked Lake canal, and thus practically abandon it. The communication was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Canals.

NEW YORK HARBOR MASTERS.

The bill introduced by Mr. Madden to regulate the power and duties of Harbor Masters in the city of New York, provides that their appointment shall be made jointly by the Chamberlain of New York and the Superintendent of Sailors' Snug Harbor, and that all complaints against the Harbor Masters shall be made to the Chamberlain of New York and the Superintendent of Sailors' Snug Harbor, who shall have power to remove the Harbor Masters for neglect of duty, or for any other cause they may deem sufficient, and to impose a fine for bribery or receipt of money.

CONSOLIDATING SAVINGS BANK BILLS.

The Committee on Banks will hold a meeting on Tuesday next, at which time the bill introduced by Mr. Wood, which provides that the savings banks shall come under one act, and provides for a uniform administration of their affairs, will be made the special order. Any and all petitions presented in the same way or bearing on that occasion.

THE CASE OF SENATOR WOOD.

The republican senators held a caucus this evening and it is understood that the vote on expelling Senator Wood will take place on the ground that the testimony does not warrant a vote of expulsion.

THE EAST RIVER RING EXPOSE SPOILED—RAPID TRANSIT SCHEMES KILLED.

The Senate Railroad Committee reported adversely to-day the following bills: The bill amending the Erie Consolidation act; the New York City Elevated Railroad bill, the bill to incorporate the Manhattan Underground Railroad Company; the bill to incorporate the Bartlett Elevated Railroad Company; adverse to the proposition of the Committee of Ninety to appoint commissioners to build a railroad in New York; adverse to the incorporation of the Outer Ground Railroad Company. All these reports were agreed to, and that is the fate of these schemes, for this session, at least.

AN ALE, BEER AND LAGER BILL.

The Assembly held an evening session and disposed of a number of bills of no local interest. An Assembly bill was passed to regulate the sale of ale, beer and lager beer, and fix a standard for the same. It fixes the standard for the sale of ale, beer and lager at eight pounds to each gallon. Manufacturers are prohibited from selling a barrel or cask of ale, beer or lager, exceeding five gallons, unless it has permanently marked upon it the true weight of such cask or barrel, and also the gross weight of such cask or barrel and contents. The violation of the act is made a misdemeanor, punishable with fines from ten to fifty dollars or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days. The provisions of the act are not to apply to casks filled at the time the act passes.

CONNECTICUT.

Slight Public Interest in the Election.

A Comparatively Light Vote Expected—Bright Prospects for the Republicans—The Coming Fight Over the Senatorship—Temporary Truce Between Grant and Anti-Grant Men—No Local Issues of Importance—Two Outside Parties in the Field.

HARTFORD, March 27, 1872.

During the war there were few States in which politics were made a matter of more bitter earnest than in this prosperous little industry fraction of the Union. Men fiercely and necessarily abused their fellow citizens as "traitors" and "unpatriotic rebels," or as "tools of a contemptible despotism," and, worse than all, "army contractors" and to give meaning and point to their vernal fulminate a newspaper office was occasionally laid in ashes or a prominent local leader mobbed to within an inch of his life. Those were stirring times, and the people of Connecticut entered with the characteristic thoroughness of Yankee blood into the spirit of the solemn issues that then hung trembling in the scales of battle.

GENERAL APATHY.

Remembering all this, it is a pleasant thing for a lover of peace and order to come up here and see for himself, at the very height of an election campaign, how completely this era of political hatred has passed away. The change, so say the people themselves, has been a gradual one. Each election since the war, with scarcely an exception, has been milder than its predecessor, and the politicians have constantly found it harder work to fan the excitement to fever heat and rouse the imagination of the people to a proper sense of that startling fact, which, according to the orators of the stump, is peculiar to every election that ever was or will be held—that "this is the crowning crisis of the nation's destiny." There was certainly a perceptible flutter of the public pulse, as was natural in a State which is undeniably democratic by tradition and by instinct, when Andy Johnson endeavored to form a moderate conservative party; but it soon subsided, and at all elections since, even though there has once or twice been a great deal of steady work, and a full vote, the land has been settling down into the profound political quiet of a people who are well governed and have the good sense to recognize the abnormal happiness of their lot. And this state of popular feeling has reached in the present election a point which might almost be described as general apathy. The committees of both parties are working well; but their chairmen frankly confess that it is a "very quiet election," though they add, for reasons that any shrewd observer can easily understand, "but there'll be a good deal of excitement at the end of the week." Of course there will, there could not help being; but when an election only begins to be interesting three or four days before it comes to a vote there cannot be much strong political feeling among the people.

NO LOCAL ISSUES.

The great reason for this indifference is the absolute absence of any important local issues in the contest, except the one question of the personality of the candidates, which is, of course, not a matter of the least moment to the people at large. It is admitted on all hands that the affairs of the State have been well administered by the republicans. The debt has been reduced by $500,000 during the past year, and there are no crying grievances or scandals of importance in any branch of the government. The contest, then, is not to oust a corrupt crew of unworthy officials or unscrupulous legislators, but simply to show the feeling of the people in regard to national issues, and indicate the popularity of certain men. And national issues, as considered only two months before the Philadelphia Convention, and with the certainty of another election in the fall to specially dispose of them, are powerless to raise much excitement. Even the politicians who have gone on the stump touch them, in many cases, very gingerly, and, contenting themselves with a review of the past, leave the future shrouded in an appropriate obscurity. It may, therefore, be laid down as a pretty certain thing that the vote at this election will not be a heavy one, and will be but an imperfect indication of the way the State will go in the fall at the Presidential election.

OUTSIDE PARTIES.

Between the two state tickets it seems most likely that Governor Jewell will be re-elected. The situation, however, is very "mixed." Two elements, which may be described as unknown quantities, enter into the struggle, and very much depends upon what they turn out to be worth. These are the temperance and the labor reform parties, each of which seem determined this year to run a separate ticket. How many votes they will muster is an enigma which the event alone can solve. The temperance folks, I have heard, put down at all the way from five to fifteen hundred, and the labor reform people at about as many more, though the republican leaders claim that the two together will not poll more than 1,500 votes. The question becomes all the more complex from the fact that all of the temperance men have hitherto voted the republican ticket, while a fair proportion of the labor reformers—probably a two-thirds majority—have been democrats. Then either of them may at any moment back down and sell out, though hitherto they have remained stanch to their colors, and announce in the strongest possible language their resolve to persevere to the bitter end. If they should draw more than a thousand votes this very curious result may possibly come to pass—that the democratic nominee for Governor, Mr. Hubbard, may individually beat his opponent, and yet Governor Jewell be re-elected. The law of the State is that a candidate, to be elected Governor, must have a majority of all the votes cast; and should no candidate have this popular majority, the responsibility of selection falls to the Legislature. Thus these petty factions, though absolutely powerless to make themselves, have considerable influence in marring others. If they were out of the need the chances would be slightly in favor of the republicans carrying the State, though by an infinitesimal majority. But as the case stands the whole election becomes shrouded in doubt. It is just possible, though not at all likely, that the democratic candidate, if he goes as well as last year, may have a few votes over the necessary popular majority, while the chances are that unless some bargain can speedily be arranged with the temperance men, the contingency I have just spoken of, the submission of the whole case to the Legislature, which will almost certainly have a republican majority, will intervene.

THE FIGHT FOR THE SENATORSHIP.

The election also determines, by the composition of the Legislature, the selection of a United States Senator. Senator Terry, the outgoing incumbent, like most other incumbents, is destroyed for reelection. He is an able and popular man, with hosts of friends among the masses of the people, and not a few among the politicians. His rival is General Hawley, and the fight will be an interesting one. Ferry at one time had strong anti-administration views—though he has since moderated in tone and now they have become a dim shade of republicanism. The struggle in which these gentlemen, therefore, will be an issue between Grant and anti-Grant men, though Senator Ferry, as he has already shown signs of doing, may, for the sake of avoiding an open contest, effect a reconciliation with the friends of the movement, he may never be as strong a Grant man as General Hawley. The latter gentleman would undoubtedly be the first choice of the supporters of the administration, and it would be a close and one-sided fight against Ferry, for the present, however, but the state should turn out of its hands at an election in the time of opposition, it would be a decided blow to the Grant party, and such a blow as would be sure to be followed by a complete rout of the party in the following year. Senator Ferry has good reason, then, to be anxious for the success of his party, and he is thoroughly settled in his support. His speeches, however, so far, of rather, the one speech, for it is the same oration over again in various places, have some very curious features. He carefully avoids saying anything in personal praise of General Grant, though he claims that his administration has been economical, successful and just and wise; and he seems painfully anxious to never let slip a single word that can be twisted into abuse of the Democrats, whereas, in the stormy days of yore, there were few men whose denunciation of rebels and the friends of rebels was more frankly bitter. The democrats say, in view of these things, that the senator entertains the hope of forcing the friends of his election, in the event of their not having a clear majority of the Legislature, by leaving the path open for a compact with the democratic minority.

The coming fight has at least has already the effect of compelling the Republican State Committee to emphatically announce that this present election is not a fight between the friends and foes of the administration, and that none of their candidates or supporters are to be regarded as pledged to the renomination of the President. No doubt there is a great deal of quiet underground work on both sides; but it has not yet taken the form of organizations with the common enemy.

WHAT A CONNECTICUT GOVERNOR AMOUNTS TO.

Coming back to the question of the Governorship, it really matters very little whether a republican or a democrat is Chief Magistrate of the State. It is a question simply of prestige, not of real political power; for a Connecticut Governor is about as absolutely a nonentity as the sovereign of a constitutional monarchy. His patronage is very unimportant, and his duties are purely ornamental and ministerial. He has the right of veto, but he never exercises it while he remains in his office, for the very sufficient reason that a simple majority of the Legislature can override it. A bill, therefore, passed by a large majority of one, even if he should refuse to sign it, can be still carried if its supporters will all stand firm. It can thus be easily understood that, while it is always a very plea ant thing for a party to enjoy the distinction of having elected a Governor, Connecticut politics depend altogether upon the complexion of the Legislature, and are almost absolutely independent of gubernatorial control. And this same remark applies to the other state officers to be now elected. The whole ticket might be elected, and yet if their majorities happened to come from heavy votes in certain districts, while the opposite side, though in a state minority, won a majority of the seats in the Legislature by trifling and evenly distributed majorities, the victory would be but the most miserable mockery of triumph. The Governor and his fellow officials would wear the laurel crown, while their foes would grasp all the power and nineteen-twentieths of the patronage.

POWER OF AN ONE-SIXTH MINORITY.

It might seem to outsiders a very badly display of generalship on the part of the outside parties, taking into account their utter weakness from a numerical point of view, to persist in keeping in the field, especially when it is known that the sympathies of the strongest of them—the temperance faction—are certainly with the republican party. But in a State so closely contested as Connecticut a very small minority may hold the balance of power. Year after year, in a vote of from 80,000 to 90,000, there has been a popular majority of less than a thousand votes. This was the case before the war, and a small portion of abolitionists, headed by General Hawley and Mr. Gilette, forced the Know Nothing party to hand down its colors and adapt its platform to the model of the then infantine republican party, some of the very men who at end in that movement, having destroyed slavery—or as they thought to term it in here, the "old dragon, down to the very last inch of its tail"—have now become equally fanatical about the question of alcohol, and have resolved to carry their views through to victory by the same tactics that were before successful. They will therefore persist in keeping aloof from the republicans until they compel the party to enforce the Prohibitory law which already exists and secure temperance by some means or other, whether constitutional or unconstitutional does not much matter. The labor reformers also hope, by the same means, to extort from one party or the other annual concessions, and thus attain all they hope for—if that be possible on earth—by piecemeal instalments. Its leader, Mr. Trowbridge, is a New York printer, who has come up to New Haven to print a newspaper, and has won the respect of all parties by the frankness and straightforward honesty of his course. He has that unusual facility for a labor reformer of knowing what he wants and not being afraid to say what it is.

THE LEGISLATURE.

So far as the Senate goes, the canvass has been pretty accurately completed. The democrats do not concede a majority, but speak in very doubtful accents. The republicans, on the other hand, are confident of eleven, and pretty sure of twelve, out of the twenty-one districts, and there are two more seats over which they hope to make a successful struggle. In the lower house the thing has, of course, not yet been figured down so closely, but there is little doubt of there being a republican majority.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

OHIO REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

A Permanent Organization Perfected—Selection of State Officers—Resolutions Favoring the Present Administration—President Grant Endorsed for Re-election and Denison for Vice President.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 27, 1872.

The Republican State Convention met at eleven o'clock this morning. A very large number of delegates were present. The Convention was called to order by Mr. James S. Robinson, chairman of the State Central Committee, who introduced Mr. Alphonso Hart as temporary Chairman. Mr. S. N. Titus, of Meigs, was chosen temporary Secretary.

After selecting the committee the Convention took a recess until two o'clock P. M., when the Committee on Permanent Organization reported for Permanent President, General John C. Lee, of Lucas; a Vice President from each district; Isaac Buckingham, of Cuyahoga, for Secretary.

General Lee, on taking the chair, made a strong speech in favor of Grant's administration, and was warmly applauded.

Captain A. S. Wykoff was nominated for Secretary of State on the first ballot.

John Welch, of Athens, was nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court, and Richard D. Porter for member of the Board of Public Works.

A motion to nominate a candidate for Congressman at large was tabled.

The following delegates at large to the Philadelphia Convention were appointed:—Lieutenant Governor Mueller, of Cuyahoga; Samuel Craighead, of Montgomery; Henry Kissler, of Hamilton, and J. Madison Bell (colored), of Lucas.

Resolutions were adopted in substance as follows:—

The first recites the origin and record of the republican party.

The second declares that the good of the country demands that the republican party should continue to administer the government.

The third expresses confidence in General Grant's administration and refers to its achievements at home and abroad.

The fourth favors the levying of import duties with a view to equalize their burdens and benefits among the people, so as to promote as far as possible the interests of every section and branch of industry, that labor of every kind may have constant employment and a just reward.

The fifth opposes further land grants to corporations and monopolies and demands that the national domain be reserved for homes for the people and educational purposes.

Sixth—As there can be no productive industry without the union of capital and labor, therefore we are in favor of such legislation as will give all proper guarantees for the safety and prosperity of the one and the remunerative investment of the other.

The seventh favors the renomination of General Grant, and William Dennison as Vice President.

The following district delegates to the Philadelphia Convention were chosen:—

First District—James W. Sands and Henry B. Eckelman.

Second District—Josiah L. Keck and W. F. Tibbals.

Third District—W. D. Bickham and J. K. O'Neil.

Fourth District—Griffith Ellis and A. C. Conver.

Fifth District—David Harpster and James L. Price.

Sixth District—Jen Hildebrandt and Milton Gardner.

Seventh District—Perry Stewart and William A. Neal.

Eighth District—J. W. Myers and S. E. DeWolf.

Ninth District—J. C. Sherman and J. S. York.

Tenth District—William Crouse and P. C. Hayes.

Eleventh District—John B. Gregory and William Nash.

Twelfth District—N. J. Turner and John S. Frozee.

Thirteenth District—Daniel Applegate and W. C. Cooper.

Fourteenth District—Aaron Pardee and L. J. Sprague.

Fifteenth District—N. H. Van Vorhes and H. Knowles.

Sixteenth District—L. Danforth and W. H. Goodrich.

Seventeenth District—W. R. Allison and W. S. Williams.

Eighteenth and Nineteenth districts will choose their delegates in the County Convention.

IOWA STATE CONVENTION.

Election of Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention—Re-election of Grant Endorsed—Wilson for Vice.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 27, 1872.

The Republican State Convention, held to-day to select delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, was one of the largest ever held in this State.

The following delegates at large were chosen:—General G. M. Dodge, A. Clark, J. W. Card, W. H. Seavers.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

First District—C. W. Slagle, Norman Everson, S. M. Clark.

Second District—John Green, Sylvanus Yates, S. L. Baker.

Third District—William Hondriver, Andrew Fell, Augustus Scalle.

Fourth District—H. G. Little, H. S. Winslow, General J. B. Drake.

Fifth District—J. S. McIntyre, Colonel W. S. Dungan, Major Anderson.

Sixth District—Isaac Pendleton, L. Williams, F. C. Conger.

The following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the administration of U. S. Grant in the enforcement of the laws, the maintenance of peace, the extinction of the rebel debt and restoration of the national credit, and that we believe with him, that a President should have no politics to interfere against the will of the people, and our delegates to the National Convention are hereby instructed to vote for and use the utmost earnest endeavors to secure his nomination.

Resolved, That we congratulate James B. Wilson, an honest farmer, who was also a soldier of unexceptionable and pure character, we believe the best the delegates selected by this Convention to vote for for Vice President, and to exert every just effort in his behalf.

EUROPE.

The Sudden Termination of the Lady Twiss Scandal Case in London.

A ROYAL LECTURER.

What Prince Arthur Knows About the Game of War.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY AGAIN CRITICISED

The Inman steamship City of London, Captain Murchouse, from Liverpool March 14, via Queenstown the 15th, arrived at this port yesterday with latest foreign mail news.

Extraordinary Termination of an Extraordinary Trial—The Twiss Scandal—A Blighted Household and a Blackmailer's Reward.

[From the London Telegraph, March 14.]

Yesterday the Surrey Sessions Court witnessed the collapse of a case which has excited almost as keen a public interest as the famous suit of Tichborne vs. Lesmington. Before commenting on the abrupt termination of this remarkable prosecution it may be well to recall the general outline of the charge so strangely instituted, so strangely withdrawn. About a fortnight ago a Mr. Alexander Chalfers was indicted at the Southwark Police Court on the plea of having attempted to extort money from Sir Travers Twiss. The prosecutor was a man whose position was in itself sufficient to confer importance upon the charge. Without referring to his private reputation, it is enough to say that Dr. Twiss is Chancellor of the Diocese of Canterbury and Advocate General of the Crown, so that in virtue of these high functions he occupies a position which ought to be above the breath of scandal. Some ten years ago Sir Travers Twiss, being then a man past middle life, married a lady of foreign extraction at Dresden. Naturally Lady Twiss, in virtue of her husband's official rank, fortune and character, was received into the best society in London, was presented at Court, and occupied a certain position in the world of rank and fashion. Down to the other day the household of Sir Travers and Lady Twiss afforded no more subject for comment, so far as the outer world was concerned, than any one of the tens of thousands of well-to-do households in this great metropolis. It seems, however, that for a long period of time the Advocate General has been subjected to threats and demands on the part of the individual who yesterday stood in the dock at Southwark on a charge of extortion. Mr. Chalfers either possessed, or alleged that he possessed, evidence as to Lady Twiss' antecedents which, if divulged, would disqualify her from admission into respectable society; and on the strength of this knowledge he kept perpetually threatening Dr. Twiss with exposure. What the correct history of his relations with the unhappy victim of his persecution may have been it is impossible for us, after the abrupt collapse of the case, to state or even to surmise. All we can say with any certainty is that at some period or other, probably not very remote, the Advocate General resolved to dare Mr. Chalfers to do his worst. Thereupon this gentleman, who seems to have added to his other employment the business of a solicitor, wrote a series of letters to the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury and other distinguished personages with whom Sir Travers Twiss had close official and personal relations, containing a number of the vilest possible imputations against the life and character of Lady Twiss previous to her marriage.

Not content with this, Mr. Chalfers, by some means which have not been clearly elucidated, obtained the signature of a metropolitan magistrate to a statutory declaration charging the wretched woman, whose past he proposed to disclose, with having led a life of infamy. It is with sincere reluctance we allude to the nature of the charges brought against Lady Twiss. For our purpose it is enough to say that, if Mr. Chalfers spoke the truth, she had been in former years a common woman of the town, with whom her traducer, by his own admission, had carried on a low and discreditable intrigue. Supposing this man's story to be true, the wife of the Vicar General had pursued a vicious career in London under the name of Madam Gelas, had been involved in all kinds of disreputable adventures and connections, and had gained the confidence of her husband under circumstances calculated to leave little doubt as to her unfitness for decent society. To this charge the answer given was a complete and absolute denial. According to the story put forward on behalf of the prosecution Lady Twiss was a person of gentle birth, fair fortune and irreproachable character. Her knowledge of Mr. Chalfers was confined to a slight acquaintance with him as having been the legal adviser of Madame Gelas—a lady of good reputation, under whose care she had resided for some little time in London—while the allegations as to her imputed guilty intimacy with the defendant were a foul and wilful falsehood. Nothing would seem at first sight more overwhelming than the force of this denial. Lady Twiss' guardians, who reside in Belgium, gave most satisfactory evidence as to her premptial life and character; a number of apparently disinterested witnesses swore to dates and incidents utterly inconsistent with the circumstantial details put forward by Mr. Chalfers on the history of his alleged amours with the lady in question. Proofs of incontestably overwhelming weight were adduced to show that Madame Gelas, whoever and whatever she may have been, was a distinct personage from Lady Twiss; and what, perhaps, told more strongly than anything else, the unfortunate woman was placed in the witness box, and delivered her evidence, both in the examination in chief and during a vindictive cross-examination conducted by her persecutor in person, with a directness, simplicity and force which seemed almost incompatible with the theory of her having anything dishonorable to conceal. No doubt there were certain circumstances which still suggested suspicion. By a strange fatality almost all the people who could have absolutely disproved the charges brought against Lady Twiss—her father, Madame Gelas, the man Constant and others of a like importance—were either dead or missing. Still, the *primâ facie* evidence as to the utter falsehood of the specific imputations brought against her appeared so overwhelming that the committal, if not the conviction, of the man Chalfers seemed an absolute certainty up to yesterday morning.

By previous agreement the case for the prosecution was to have been concluded by the addition of one or more formal witnesses as to the publication of the alleged libels, and the defendant was subsequently to have called such evidence as he could produce in support of his disgraceful charge. But when the Court met Mr. Poland, who has conducted the prosecution with singular judgment and delicacy, announced that Lady Twiss had declined any further appearance in the witness box and had left London, and that, therefore, he was compelled to withdraw from the prosecution. What may have been the motive for this extraordinary decision it is impossible even to surmise. It would be cruel to add to the misery which has befallen this most unhappy lady by speculating on the exact degree of color the sudden abandonment of the charge lends to the truth of Mr. Chalfer's accusations. Unless we must believe that all the chief witnesses for the prosecution were deliberately guilty of perjury we cannot doubt that many of the worst imputations brought against her by the defendant were incorrect, if not baseless. Still common sense forces from us the acknowledgment that, by her own admission, Lady Twiss stands convicted of not daring to face the foul aspersions uttered against her good name. What her exact antecedents may have been we neither know nor care to inquire; but, if the least of the facts alleged against her be true, she never should have been introduced into the presence chamber of the Queen, to say nothing of society at large. Less than this we should not be justified in saying. Excuses may be suggested for the grave offence thus committed, but, be these excuses what they may, Mr. Chalfers has succeeded in his threat, and has blighted a highly-placed household beyond possibility of redemption. With respect to the accused, we shall say but little now, especially as he is still in his defence for another attempt at extortion. But, in dismissing the charge, the presiding magistrate addressed to him the following observations:—"I am afraid that, to the vulgar and uncultivated mind, your escape to-day may convey an impression that you may not be malicious, but unstable if true. I only hope that everybody who sees you walk forth a free man from the criminal dock of this charge will consider well the subject and not come to the conclusion that libel is justifiable, however crimin

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OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

The steamship City of London which arrived at this port yesterday brings us files of the London papers in which the first announcement of the collapse of the Erie Ring is given to the English public. As might have been expected the sensation created by the news was as great as it was unexpected. The following is from the leading article of the London *Times* of the 14th announcing the news of the victory over the ring —

The final news of the rescue of the Erie Railway—a property in which English capitalists are interested to a great extent—from the hands of one of the most audacious combinations of financial adventurers that ever took root in the stock exchange, is one of those events which have been long looked for, and which, when they do at last arrive, are felt to be a great relief. The operations of the Erie Ring have been for some time past a public nuisance, and the manner in which they have been at last brought to an end is not the least satisfactory part of the business. The list of prohibitions is still full of warnings to the English shareholders of the Erie Railroad not to be too easily tempted into trading upon the credit of the Erie Ring. We are not quite sure that we are not to be tempted into trading upon the credit of the Erie Ring, but we are quite sure that we are not to be tempted into trading upon the credit of the Erie Ring. We are not